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Ugandan Army Units Mutiny, Reported in Control in North

KAMPALA, Uganda — Army units have mutinied and seized territory in northern Uganda, the official radio of the East African coun-

try reported Friday.
The Radio Uganda broadcast did not clarify how much territory the rebels controlled, but it was believed that they held much of the Acholi region bordering Sudan in the north

Uganda Radio said the army re-bels had caused "bloodshed" in the 10th Brigade's base town of Gulu. 150 miles (243 kilometers) north of Kampaia, and at the Karuma Fails Bridge over the Nile, 50 miles south

The army rebellion coincided with recent gains by anti-govern-ment guerrillas and appeared to pose the gravest problem for Presi-dent Milton Obote since he returned to power in the December 1980 elections after the removal of

Idi Amin. in another development, diplomais and Western aid officials told United Press International that rebels loyal to the former defense minister, Yoweri Museveni, over-ran Fort Portal, Uganda's fourth largest city, in their biggest victory yet in a five-year guerrilla war against Mr. Obote's government.

The separate actions left two sections of the country, a former Brit-ish colony, out of the control of the central government in Kampala. There were no immediate reports

Mr. Obote said some army officers had joined guerrillas fighting his government and warned of possible bloodshed, the Uganda News

of the number of casualties

Agency reported.
"Such a course will lead to the deaths of very many innocent per-sons," he was quoted as saying, He appealed to all political and



Milton Obote



religious leaders and elders to contact and restrain people who ap-peared to be working against the constitution, the agency added. The state radio said the leader of

the rebellion was the commander

of the northern army. The radio did

not give his name, but the post has been held by Brigadier Olara Okello.

According to unconfirmed re-ports in Kampala quoted by The Associated Press, Brigadier Okello has offered to lay down his arms if the government is dissolved or if the army chief of staff, Brigadier Smith Opon-Acak, is dismissed.

The radio broadcast messages from four army units condemning the uprising and expressing loyalty to Mr. Obote.

Ugandan sources and Western diplomats told The Associated Press on Thursday that fighting had broken out earlier in the week

between rival army groups.

The sources said the rebellion had developed along tribal lines, with forces loyal to the armed forces commander, General Tito Okello, who is not related to Olara Okello, pitted against those hold-ing allegiance to Brigadier Opon-Acak.

General Okello is a member of the Acholi tribe and Brigadier opon-Acak belongs to the Lango, as does Mr. Obote. The Acholi and Lango, both northern tribes, make up the majority of the Ugandan National Liberation Army.

The International Institute of Strategic Studies in London puts the strength of the Ugandan Army at 18,000. But Ugandan sources said it may have as many as 24,000

Last week, President Obote called a meeting of army com-manders from the Kampala area and urged them to uphold the con-

He appeared to acknowledge the threat of an army coup when he told the soldiers: "You can use your guns to take over my chair, but it is a very hot seat." (AP, Reuters, UPI)





The French ambassador to the United Nations, Claude de Kemoularia, top left; the U.S. ambassador, Vernon A. Walters, top right; and the South African ambassador, Kurt von Schirnding, above, spoke at an emergency Security Council session Thursday on France's request that UN members suspend investment in South Africa.

House, Senate **Panel Restores** Weapons Cuts

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - A House-Senate conference committee has approved a compromise military hudget that congressional aides said would restore money for all of the 22 weapons systems that either the House or the Senate had voted to kill.

The \$302.5-billion military programs bill, which increases spending ceilings to make up for infla-tion, assures that none of the weapons programs the Pentagon requested will be eliminated next year. It was approved by the com-mittee Thursday night, and aides said they expected the House and Senate to vote on the measure within a week.

A source involved in the process said the bill for the 1986 fiscal year "proved once again that Congress can't kill weapons systems, any more than the Pentagon can."

Instead of cutting weapons programs, the conferees managed to cut about \$20 billion from the Pentagon's budget request by slowing the pace of the production of some weapons, estimating lower costs for others, forecasting lower inflation and better dividends from foreign currency exchanges, and trimming personnel and operating costs.

The bill would meet the target

the conferees agreed upon two weeks ago for the Pentagon budget. But in later years, said a Senate aide, the large number of growing weapons programs would make military spending and the deficit more difficult to control.

In one major saving on the mili-tary budget, congressional aides said the conferces had agreed to cut \$2.9 billion from the military retirement system and to order the Pentagon to come up with proposals for making military pensions less

The conference bill granted Pen-Miss Gasela, according to associates, is a tagon requests to proceed with atleast four major new programs. The total cost of the four, including research on the Stealth homber and an anti-apartheid group affiliated with the United Democratic Front, the biggest nonparliamentary alliance in the country, whose fighter, was estimated by one aide supporters seem to be the main targets of the emergency decree. She was detained once at \$150 billion to \$200 billion over the life of the programs.

If a pattern to the detentions is emerging. said a spokesman for the Detainces' Parents broke a deadlock and approved a guerrillas in Angola. Support Committee, a civil rights monitoring provision restricting Pentagon em-ployees from taking jobs with mili-funds for Israel and Egypt, the two group, it is that those being detained are from the multiracial United Democratic Front, which has 600 affiliate organizations they have overseen.

Aides said the bill might face strong opposition in the House from members unhappy with the conferees' decision to drop some House-passed restrictions on proforming a "revolutionary alliance" with the duction of new chemical weapons.

[Earlier, the conference negotiators had approved allowing the United States to begin producing lethal chemical weapons for the first time since 1969, the Los Angeles Times reported. But members of the House Armed Services Com-

bility of the use of those weapons.

we placed a very low probability on

that one thought that the Soviets

had a real purpose in making those

moves," was to bolster Israel's op-

Mr. Schlesinger, who once the

headed the CIA, suggested an addi-tional dimension to the Soviet

nuclear weapons." The Soviet

ponents, Mr. Schlesinger said.

Their purpose, "to the extent

miner are espected to press for another House vote on the issue. To achieve the agreement on nerve gas, the House negotiators were forced to give in on at least one significant restriction the House had insisted upon when it approved its version of the bill tast month: The compremise does not include a House-passed provision requiring that herve eas production be delayed until the North Atlantic Treaty Organization officially re-

one now in Europe. [However, other restrictions used by the House were rerained. including a ban on assembling the weapons before October 1987] Other provisions in the confer-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

quests it to replace chemical weap-

Aid to Rebels In Nicaragua Gains in U.S.

By Steven V. Roberts New York Time: Serie

WASHINGTON - Senate and House negotiators approved a \$25.4-billion compromise foreign aid bill early Friday that would provide nonmilitary aid for the in-surgents fighting the Nicaraguan government but would har the Central Intelligence Agency or the Defense Department from distribuune it

It was the first time as four years that a foreign aid package has cleared a congressional conference committee.

The compromise, which provides funding for a variety of foreign aid programs for the fiscal years 1986 and 1987, must now return to each chamber for final approval. It provides \$12.7 billion in aid for 1986.

The bill is \$500 million less than President Ronald Reagan had sought but includes many provi-sions that will please the White House, including a repeal of a bar. The conferees Thursday night on U.S. aid to anti-Communist

It also includes a huge increase in tary contractors whose projects largest recipients of U.S. aid, and an unprecedented \$5 million for guerrilla groups fighung Victnamese forces in Cambodia

(An attempt by the House to mandate a U.S. trade embargo against Libya was dropped from

the hill. The Associated Press reported (The House version of the bil would have required President

Reagan to impose a ban on U.S. exports to and imports from Libya as a way to pressure the govern-ment of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi to cease what the administration calls "state-supported terrorism." In votes earlier this year, both the House and the Senate passed

hills that provide aid for the Nicaraguan rebels but that bar its use military purposes. A major sticking point, however, has been the insistence by the House that the CIA be prohibited from distribut-

Under the agreement approved Friday morning, the Nicaraguan rebels would receive \$27 million in nonmilitary assistance for a sixmonth period beginning on Oct. 1. Apart from the exclusion of the CIA and the Defense Department, ove: the decision on how to distribute "It was widely believed in the the aid would be left to the presi-Arab world that Israel itself had dent.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, an weapons were being moved into Indiana Republican and chairman the region, it was speculated, in of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he had reluctantly accepted the House position on dis tribution of the aid in the hope of paying the way for an agreement between House and Senate negoti-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Votes Action On S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, New York — With the United States and Britain abstaining, the United Nations Security Council adopted worldwide voluntary sanctions to force South Africa to dismantle its

system of racial separation. The council acted by a 13-0 vote after the United States and Britain vetoed a proposed amendment by the council's six nonsligned members that would have threatened South Africa with wide-ranging mandatory sanctions if it failed to

eradicate apartheid. France, which with Denmark coensored the adopted resolution, sheepined on the amendment but forward by Burkina Faso, Egypt. India, Madagascar, Peru and Trini-

dad and Tobago.

Even without the threat of mandatory sanctions, the resolution is the strongest anti-apartheid measure to be adopted by the 15-nation connaîl since it proclaimed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa in 1977.

Ambassador Claude de Kemou-

laria of France, speaking after the vote, termed the resolution the "gravest warning" to South Africa and added, "Let us hope this warning will be heeded.

■ U.S. Resists Sanctions

Earlier, David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported from The Reagan administration de-

manded Friday for the first time that South Africa end the week-old state of emergency in black townships, but it announced that the United States would continue to resist economic or political sanc-

We want the state of emergency (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

UN Council Arrest, Anxiety Strain Family Ties in South Africa

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

ALEXANDRA, South Africa - On the corner of a crumbling street in this black township, Victoria Gasela told a sad story. Her husband is a black policeman, she said Thursday night, and a week ago a crowd came and tried to burn their home because they opposed his role.

By contrast, her daughter had become Wednesday, Mrs. Gasela said, the police came to take her away under the emergency decree put into effect July 21 by the South African government.

The arrest transformed Mathilda Gasela 26, a university graduate and high school teacher of English and science, into No. 701 on the growing list of those held under the emergency powers.

such as black policemen, and the sharp retribution the government has doled out, under the emergency decree, to those it considers a

husband is a policeman in these times of sudden wrath by volatile crowds, "you just live like birds — you cannot sleep.

"When your child is arrested," Mrs. Gabeen told only that she is in solitary confine-sela said, "it is like death." But when your ment "because they don't want her to mix member of the Alexandra Youth Congress. with others."

She had been at work at the hospital when her husband called to say their daughter had Alexandra is a rundown place, close to been arrested, Mrs. Gasela said. She had

'When your child is arrested, it is like death.' But when our husband is a black policeman in South Africa, 'you just live like birds — you cannot sleep.'

> Victoria Gasela Resident of Alexandra, South Africa

Johannesburg's wealthy, northern suburbs, come home and two schoolgirls had con-Thus Mrs. Gasela was caught between the anger that black political activists reserve for on one another, the houses lodged between them like afterthoughts. On the corner where the like afterthoughts. On the corner where the like afterthoughts and snerts to go the standard of the stand

entrails from a plastic food bucket. Mrs. Gasela said she does not know where days "if she was responding, if she was not her daughter is being held. Her husband has cheeky."

their daughter's detention would be for 14

Even before the emergency, the spokes man said, the front's most prominent public figures were in desention, charged with high treason and awaiting trial on accusations of

> outlawed African National Congress. Those now being detained, according to the civil rights monitoring group, seem to be rank-and-file members of community activ-ist organizations, such as the Soweto Youth Congress, and members of the Council of

before, in the unrest of 1976-1977.

and a following of at least 1.5 million.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

World War III: Allies Increase Risks

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In late October 1973, almost 11 years to the day after the Cuban missile crisis ended. U.S. intelligence reported that a Soviet transport ship passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. headed toward Egypt, which then was at war with Israel. The ship carried a radioactive cargo

Central Intelligence Agency analysis suggested the cargo could be warheads for Soviet short-range missiles that were then being delivered to Egypt.

The report, according to an offi-cial involved at the time, sent a "tingle" through the U.S. national

unilateral Soviet military intervention in the October war. James R. Schlesinger, secretary of defense at the time, said during a recent interview that since the Cu-

ban missile crisis, the Soviet Union

The Bomb The 1973 Mideast War

Last of four articles had "been very careful about moving any nuclear weapons outside" its own territory.

So the 1973 movement itself was "a considerable change in the pat-tern of Soviet behavior." Mr. Schlesinger said, "and therefore tended to tell us that the Soviets were indeed politically serious." when the United States was already But, he went on, "as to the possiworking to prevent a threatened

order to reassure either the Egyptians or the Syrians that if the Israelis "were to use such weapons. that there would be a response. "It also was intended," Mr.

(Continued on Page 3. Col. 1)

Cheerleaders encouraged the Nissan Co. baseball team at a corporate tournament in Tokyo.

INSIDE

India's accord with Sikhs to end strife was hailed by most but criticized by some. Page 2. Austria's wine scandal threatens the coalition government's Page 5.

ARTS/LEISURE

A grand design is taking shape for old, new and immi nent Paris museums. Page 7

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Interest rates rose in China, an attempt to curb rampant economic growth. Page 15. SPECIAL REPORT

■ ECOWAS finds a compromise on migratory workers is-

MONDAY

The tradition of female circumcision remains strong in Africa despite a decade of opposition.

Latin Nations Rejecting

By Juan de Onis

Los Angeles Times Service RIO DE JANEIRO - The call by President Fidel Castro of Cuba for the nations of Latin America to collectively repudiate their foreign debt has been rejected. The governments of the two larg-

est debtors in the region. Mexico and Brazil, have dismissed the idea of a debtors' rebellion as politically undesirable and financially irre-President Miguel de la Madrid of

ternal economic reforms this week and low commodity prices and proand said that a debt moratorium tectionism in industrial markets was "out of the question."

Debt-Repudiation Call Mexico's finance minister, Jesús Silva Herzog, said: "This solution may seem attractive at a theoretical or emotional level, but it would be an irresponsible decision because it would have adverse effects on fu-

ture economic development." President José Sarney of Brazil. whose government owes \$100 bil-lion abroad, said early in the week that the debt was not an "ideological weapon" and should not be made into an issue for "East-West confrontation.

Mexico, facing a crisis because of declining oil prices, announced in-



cally risky. Bolivia has halted payments to foreign private banks because it

Fidel Castro

lective debt of \$360 billion is politi-

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 2) make trade prospects dim, the col-

normal Japanese, everything revolves around teams. his work and workplace. Private life is more If a player fares well, he might be noticed by often a sacrifice for the company. It's like the one of Japan's 12 major league teams, which American fathers and mothers going to high school tournaments that their kids are in. It's pany players have gone on to the pros with no pany players have gone on to the pros with no

and sales. The tournament is well documented in the newspapers, especially in the nationally hours in the office before going off to play. But then the play is work itself. Practice is often an A company might be flooded with orders 11-month affair. Nissan, the defending champi-

Korakuen Stadium before 50,000 people.

In the United States, it would be akin to great lengths to field good teams. The best Because the stakes are high, companies will go high school and college players, if not chosen by the professional teams, are scouted and recruited by companies offering them not only the

Yamamoto, executive vice president of the Jap-anese Amateur Baseball Association. "For a national high school and college championship

loss of dignity for leaving their firm to join a major league team. Loss of face would come if a player switched to another company's team, just as changing jobs in Japan is looked on as betrav-The Japanese Amateur Baseball Association insists that the tournament players work a few

The players "have great pressure on them," said Koji Makino, supervisor of Nissan's athletic program. "The players have to live up to the expectations of the company."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

How to Get to First Base With Nissan Co. "The Japanese are very loyal," said Elichiro chance to play but also a place to work. Last

By Michael Shapiro New York Times Service

TOKYO - When the game was won, the employees rose to sing the company song. They took off the blue, plastic cowboy hats the company had given them and raised their fists. They sang of Nissan, the automaker: "Looking at Mount Fuji, surrounded with white clouds in

and the children fell a half-beat behind. But the voice was a single voice, the voice of 4,000 employees of the Nissan Motor Co. and their families, chosen by lottery and by exemplary job performance to spend half the workday at the ball park, rooting for the company team in the sor. 56th annual National Intercity Amateur Base-

field began play in the championship round. The two finalists will play Friday in Tokyo's International Business Machines playing Gen-

eral Motors before a full house at Yankee Stadi-

exactly the same feeling." Nothing about the corporate baseball tournament is taken casually. A championship team can help a company immeasurably in publicity

because it won the tournament, Mr. Yamamoto ball Tournament.
On Tuesday, the 32 survivors of a 320-team and leaves and le teams win and banks will see a rush of congratu-

on, has a schedule of 80 games.

Nissan, he said, was sensitive to this burden. "In order for them to have the mental

Sikhs in Jubilant Mood After Accord With India

Many Families Celebrate Agreement; Others in Nation Criticize Concessions

By Rone Tempest

NEW DELHI — Making his right people. rounds here Thursday morning in a prosperous area where many Sikh families live, Chowdhery Narayan Singh, a milkman known to everyone as "Baba," reported that there between Punjab and Haryana, and was celebration in nearly every Sikh home.

A day earlier, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had made an an- Sikh shrine, in June 1984. nouncement of dramatic importance: he and Harchand Singh Longowal, the head of the Alali Dal, the main Sikh party, had signed an agreement aimed at end ing four years of bloodshed and tension between the Sikhs and their ... and a "grave injustice." neighbors in northern India. The Sikhs won many concessions

in the accord, among them the intion to be called Khalistan, held corporation of Chandigart, an ulprotests in Punjab cities, according tra-modern city designed by Le Corbusier, into the Sikh-dominated state of Punjab.

jab and neighboring haryana state. "The sirdars [Sikhs] are all shouting 'Chandigarh is ours! Chandi-Sikh religion have great influence in India and are known for boister-

ous displays of emotion. The displays did not please the milkman, a Jat Hindu of Haryana who favored leaving Chandigarh as it was. "Very, very bad," he said. Haryana lost too much. Now what is going to be the capital for

(Continued from Page 1)

strength which cannot be affected

by any pressure, we also provide a program in which they go to a Zen

temple where they can learn to re-

Nissan won last year's championship before 10,000 of the compa-

ny's 60,000 employees. The players

Mexican

Warmorset, 37 Tel: 24-2941

.

lax and concentrate," he said.

He complained that the prime minister had not consulted the

There were other signs of dissatisfaction with the agreement. The accord ordered the creation of a tribunal to mediate water disputes promised jobs to Sikh soldiers who deserted over the army attack on the Golden Temple, the holiest

State legislators in Haryana, an agricultural state of 13 million people bordering Punjab on the south. threatened to resign over the issue. Some opposition leaders in the state called the agreement a "sell-Leaders of rival groups, particu-

larly those pressing for a Sikh nato the Press Trust of India. However, the overwielming re-

action of most Indians -Sikhs and Chandigarh had been a federal Hindus, and members of political territory shared as capital by Punparties from the Communist Party Hindus, and members of political to the ruling Congress (I) Party was relief and joy.

The turmoil in Punjab, the rich-

est and most bountiful of India's garh is ours!" the milkman reportest and most bountiful of India's ed. The 15 million followers of the states, has pained the entire nation. Hindus and Sikhs, historically close, were torn by violence after the October 1984 assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by two Sikh guards.

A final, perhaps most telling, blow came June 23, when an Air-India Boeing 747 exploded and crashed into the Atlantic near Ireland, killing all 329 aboard.

company song. It is that sense of climber closeness that the company wants dance.

to sustain each summer by sending

busioads of employees to Kora-kuen, with boxed lunches, compa-

ny hats and plastic cards inscribed

The cheering was led by 30 ebul-

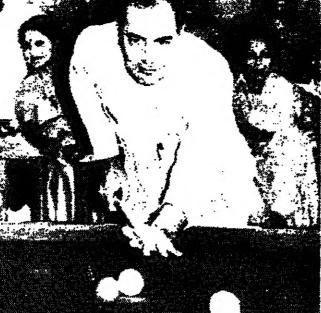
lient young men who showed not

only great zeal but stamina as well for not succumbing to the oppres-

sive heat and humidity in their

heavy, white sweaters. The cheer-

their seats.



Billiard Championships in New Delhi Friday. In a cheerful mood after his accord with Sikh leaders, he said that billiards, like the use of political power, required precision.

was a terrorist bomb.

had been enough killing."

Friday the agreement to end the They did not block ratification crisis, The Associated Press report- of the pact, but both criticized it,

climbed on top of the dugout to

boosters sang, "look at the progress

Although the cause has not been ed from Anandpur Sahib, where Mr. Longowal announced that

the party was formally withdrawing its campaign for greater reli-gious and political autonomy. He called the meeting in a historic temple town, about 180 miles

(290 kilometers) north of New Del-

hi, to get final endorsement.

But he failed to win full support of two key leaders: Prakash Singh Badal, former chief minister of Punjab state, and Gurcharan Singh Tohra, head of the main Sikh reli-

They did not block ratification

Rigorous '86 Budget Approved in France; Program Is Praised

October.

francs (\$118.9 billion). But in light

of the government's projection of a

In preparing the budget, officials

compares to projected growth of

private forecasts.

By Axel Krause

PARIS - The French government has approved spending plans for the 1986 budget, which senior government officials said would be 1985 to a record 1.035 trillion the most rigorous in France's postwar history.

Business leaders, conservative 3.7-percent inflation rate next year. opposition leaders and foreign dip-spending in real terms will staglomats cautiously praised the plan nate, the officials said, inflation for its economic soundness, partic- this year is projected at 4.5 percent. ularly a proposed reduction in corporate taxes on profits, which is projected gross domestic product aimed at stimulating investment, growth in 1986 at 2 percent, which aimed at stimulating investment.

The plan was announced by Fi-

nance Minister Pierre Beregovoy about I percent this year. Attaining

The budget in its current form also appeared to be aimed at establishing a national consensus in economic policy, even if the Socialists lose their majority in elections for the National Assembly in March. The opposition daily Le Figaro

said the budget was "passably courageous," and could provide a "meeting ground" between Mr. Mitterrand and a new conservative majority in the National Assembly. The French leader has said that he intends to serve his full term until 1988, even if the left loses the par-

liamentary elections,
A U.S. diplomat said: "Assuming the Socialists lose, the opposition in parliament will have a very tough job using the budget against Mr. Mitterrand, or improving on

Finance Ministry officials said that tax revenue-raising plans would be completed during August and the final draft budget present-

(Continued from Page 1)

South African Students, a radical

high school students' group that

has converted schoolroom dissatis-

The Afrikaans-language newspa-

The editorial asked, "Can any-

Yet the state of emergency, de-

clared after months of township

violence that has claimed about 500

lives, is to black activists a tighten-

ing of repression, and the white

Miss Skhosana represents a misun-

'sentenced" by impromptu gather-

ings.
"It is not that we are happy to be

killing our own people," he said,

"but that is the only alternative" to

In an interview in a Johannes-

burg newspaper, The Star, several

legislators from what is called the

"enlightened" wing of President Pieter W. Botha's National Party seemed to suggest Thursday that black internecine violence could

cause whites to reconsider their

readiness for the limited changes

offered to blacks by the authorities.

those the people we would have to negotiate with?" Albert Nothna-

gel, a National Party legislator, was

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"I have heard voters ask, 'Are

stop police informers.

icry against the incineration of

per Beeld said in an editorial that without emergency measures, the massacre will only escalate."

one realistically expect the government to stand back and observe the

breakdown of stability?"

former,

francs.
Substantial spending cuts are planned across the board, but officials said that an effort was made to **Violent Times** Strain Family

reduce subsidies and other forms of financial aid to state-owned industries. Capital grants to nationalized companies, with the exception of the ailing automaker, Renault, and several nationalized steel companies, will be reduced to 8.3 billion francs from 14 billion francs budgeted in 1985.

Moderate spending increases are

planned for national defense, edu-

cation and research, even though

ministers had argued for substan

tially higher amounts.

UN Meeting Compromises

NAIROB1 — Kenya pushed through compromise wording Fri-

On 'Zionism'

day to soften a resolution equating Zionism with racism that had threatened to undo the United Na tions Decade for Women Confer- For the Record ence on its final day.

The compromise language. which struck the word "Zionism" from the resolution, was adopted by consensus with the gradging acpraise from friends of the Jewish

derstanding of black anger.

A black trades union activist Alan Keyes, a U.S. delegate, said said, "They must feel the pain that the United States accepted the resolution after insisting that the ref-He was referring to police inerence to Zionism be stricken. His formers in a conversation with re-porters about the incinerations that comments drew catcalls and some applause.

have come to represent the savage-"We reject the obscene notion ry of black revolt to the white popthat Zionism is racism." Mr. Keyes said, his voice rising to a short. He was asked about the practice "No matter how much that sianof burning foes in a manner that derous lie is repeated, no amount of seems to forment a blood hist once a reiteration shall ever lend it any victim has been identified and

> The Palestine Liberation Organi zation observer, Zehdi Terzi, said: "After hearing some threats and blackmail in this forum, we understand exactly what the circumstances are. But we are willing to accept the amendment made by the

> host country The Soviet Union, one of the backers of the original resolution. also accepted the compromise lan-

guage.
The Soviet Union believes Zionism truly represents one of the main obstacles to the implementation of goals and objectives set for women," said a Soviet spokesman. The Soviet Union will not object to the amendment with the understanding that it is adopted by con-

quoted as having said.

The argument seemed to ignore The compromise came after a official calculations that for the first seven months of South Afrifurious round of on-floor negotiaca's newest unrest, from September tions aimed at avoiding an Israeli and U.S. walkout and settling on a 1984 to April 1985, 78 percent of the killing was done by the police. final conference document.

2 Israeli Teachers Are Found Slain: Arabs Assaulted

The Associated Press TEL AVIV -Two Israeli teachers whose disappearance five days ago sparked a wave of anti-Arab feeling were found dead Friday in a cave in northern Israel, the Israel

Army Radio reported. .The two were found, with their hands tied, near Afula, 75 miles (120 kilometers) north of Jerusalem. Police said they presumed the teachers, a man and a woman, had

been abducted by Palestinians. In Afula, hundreds of people went on an anti-Arab rampage, Shouting "Death to terrorists!" they beat up Arab workmen and broke windows in the town, witnesses said. Dozens of people were arrested, the state radio reported.

In Beirut, police said that four Palestinians loyal to Yasser Arafat. the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, were found slain Friday in a Sidon refugee camp with anti-Israeli messages pinned to their bodies. "This is the punishment for every collaborator with Israel." the notes said.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Won't Exclude Force in Taiwan

WASHINGTON (Renters) - President Li Xiannian of China da clined Friday to rule out any future use of force in Taiwan and he has said that Chinese-Soviet relations would never again be as warm as they were in the past.

ed for approval to the cabinet in mid-September and parliament in Asked if China would ever use force to intervene in Taiwan, Mr. 14 said: "I would not exclude it." The Chinese leader, who held talks with President Ronald Reagan in Washington on Tuesday, was in Chicago for Total spending next year is prothe opening of a Chinese consulate. jected to rise by 4 percent from

Mr. Li said that while the Soviet Union and China recently signed a trade agreement. "Even if relations between China and the Soviet Union are improved, relations between China and the Soviet Union will not return to what they were in the 1950s. They will not return to relations

Aide Says Pastora Is in Nicaragua

SAN JOSE Costa Rica (AP) - Eden Pastora Gómez, the Nicaraguan rebel leader, was injured in a helicopter crash but is recovering at a camp in the jungles of southern Nicaragua, according to another leader of his anti-Sandinist Democratic Revolutionary Alliance.

Mr. Pastora, who was known as "Commander Zero" when he fought with the Sandinists during the Nicaraguan revolution, was reported both the inflation and GDP goals will be difficult, but possible, acmissing Tuesday after his helicopter developed engine trouble traveling between rebel camps in Nicaragua. José Davila, a member of the alliance's directorate, said Thursday that Mr. Pastora had serious bruises cording to recent government and The tax rate on net corporate on his ribs and legs, but was safe.

Soviet Reveals a New Military Shift

profits will be reduced from the current level of 50 percent to 45 percent, applicable to earnings starting on Dec. 31, 1986, Mr. Bere-MOSCOW (Reuters) - General Yuri P. Maximov, 61, a military govoy said. Officials said that the main goal commander in Soviet Central Asia, has been promoted to deputy defense minister. Western experts said it was likely that he had assumed comof the measure, representing about 4.5 billion francs in potential tax mand of the nuclear missile force.

General Maximov's promotion has not been officially announced, but revenue, was to stimulate new inthe Defense Ministry newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, identified him Frivestment. An across-the-board reday as deputy defense minister, in a report on a meeting for Navy Day, to duction in personal income taxes be marked Sunday. next year will total 3 percent, repre-senting 6 billion francs, and should stimulate consumption.

Western diplomats monitoring changes in the top levels of the Soviet military said it was almost certain that General Maximov had taken over the important missile command. But there was no confirmation of reports that Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, former chief of staff and first deputy defense minister, removed from both posts in September, had made a comeback as Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Pact Forces.

Assad Said to Vow Help on Hostages

Defense spending, for example, will rise 5.4 percent to 158.3 billion PARIS (UPI) - President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has called for "all measures to be taken" to obtain the release of foreigners abducted and held hostage by Moslem militants in Lebanon, the Syrian defense minister said in an interview published Thursday.

Lieutenant General Mustafa Tlas, who also serves as deputy prime minister, told France-Pays Arabes, a French-language monthly journal, that Syria had "always opposed terrorism, though it has often been the victim." He added, "As regards the French and other foreigners kidnapped in Lebanon, President Hafez al-Assad has given orders for all measures to be taken so that they may be found and freed."

A total of 13 foreigners - seven Americans, four French citizens, a Briton and an Iranian—have been missing in Lebanon and are presumed to be held by militant Moslem organizations.

Looting Is Spreading on Guadeloupe

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe (AP) - French police put down a prison uprising in Guadeloupe, but looting spread Friday and protesters' barricades kept Pointe-a-Pitre, the island's commercial center, cut off from the rest of the island.

It was the fourth day of protests in support of Georges Faisans, a militant independence advocate jailed in Paris. He reportedly has been on a hunger strike in prison since June 3. Mr. Faisans, a native of Guadeloupe, is serving a three-year sentence for hitting a schoolteacher with a

machete after the teacher allegedly insulted a young black.

About 200 police arrived from the nearby French island of Martinique. and local radio reports said officials in Guadeloupe asked that troops be sent from France. Government officials in Pointe-à-Pitre refused com-

A senior Ethiopian relief official denied U.S. allegations that Ethiopia was preventing the United States from using Kenyan trucks to deliver relief food in the country, it was reported Friday from Addis Ababa.

Chinese origin living in other countries. As of Aug. 1, they may enter as tourists or for business reasons without visas or exit permits, the govern-

ment announced in Beijing. Cairo police broke up a gathering Friday of 60 Moslem fundamentalists, clubbing them with truncheons and attesting about 20 of them as they were preparing for a prayer session, reporters said,

Secretary of State George P. Smitz, after meeting with Mexican officials in Mexico City, has rejected an appeal from the Contadora peace group that the United States resume talks with Nicaragua. (AP)

Javier Pérez de Caéllar, the UN secretary-general, who was hospitulized Wednesday in New York, is suffering from an inflamed esophagus and will leave the hospital soon, a spokesman said. (NYT)

Peruvian rebels claimed responsibility Friday for a car bomb that
exploded in front of the Interior Ministry in Lima. Security was tightened for the inauguration Sunday of President-elect Alan Garcia Pérez. (AP)

UN Urges S. Africa Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1) removed," the presidential spokes-man, Larry Speakes, said in a statement after an hour-long meeting of the National Security Council chaired by President Ronald Rea-

The White House statement marked an escalation in the administration's criticism of the emergency measures imposed July 20 in 36 South African cities and towns.

The official death toll has reached 16 and the number of ar- of spartheid or racial segregation, rests stands at 910, including 118 more Friday, since the white-minority government issued its declaration. The emergency measures give the police and army sweeping powers of arrest and seizure of

Earlier in the week, the White House stopped short of demanding an end to the emergency measures, calling on the South African government to exercise its "considerable responsibility" in a "scrupulous manner."

Mr. Speakes said the tougher

not abated and it is clear this is not bringing about the type of results that we want or, we assume, the South African government wants."

He said the demand for an end to the emergency measures had been transmitted to the Pretoria government through diplomatic channels. He said it did not indicate a change in the administration's policy of 'constructive engagement" under which it has sought to influence South Africa away from its politics by working with the government.

Mr. Speakes said the U.S. policy of constructive engagement must remain in place because "if there is no voice of reason talking with South Africa, it could lead to a result that no one wants," continuing violence.

Firms Report Soviet Intrusion The Associated Press

HELSINKI - Border authorities protested Thursday the intrasion of a twin-engine Soviet airlanguage came because the "conplane into Lapland airspace in
tinuing violence and bloodshed has
northern Finland, officials said.

Foreign Aid Bill Advances

(Continued from Page 1)

ators. They are working on the issue in a separate conference covering funding for the rest of the 1985

Other portions of the compromise foreign aid package approved Friday would provide \$70 million in military assistance and \$110 million in economic assistance to the Philippines in 1986 and 1987.

The conferees also agreed to drop all language in both the House and Senate versions of the bill that placed conditions and restrictions on American assistance to foreign family planning proforeign aid bill had contained par-

The consensus in both bodies was that Congress could not aban-don the rebels, who had been re-cruited and subsidized by the United States. But the lawmakers also rejected administration appeals for distribution of direct military aid as not supportive of U.S. interests.

ing China's family planning poli-

The decision on the amount of U.S. population assistance funding will be ironed out in a separate conference committee during the

coming week.

The House had opposed aid for the Nicaraguan rebels for the last two years, but then reversed itself last month and voted to provide grams. The House version of the \$27 million in nonmilitary aid. The Senate version would have allocatticularly strong language condemncd \$38 million.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi opened the World Amateur

verified, Indian officials believe the leaders met. that a bomb was responsible. Widespread opinion here is that it

"Strangely enough, I think it might have been the plane that was the final straw," said an official. "After that, everyone, including the Sikhs, said that was enough. There

■ Sikhs Ratify Agreement

Despite open dissent by two se-nior leaders, the Akali Dal ratified

At Japanese Firms, It's Smart Business to Play Ball wept as their co-workers sang the work giggled and waved when they Nippon Kokan had cheerleaders and pompon girls, too, but it did no good. Nissan, on the strength of two home runs by its first baseman, "With fighting spirit, proudly we go on the offensive," the Nissan

At the final out, the teams lined

Tetsuo Wakayama - he is said to

be the company heart throb.

Outside, as the players milled with their friends and families, the employees were led back to the buses. Because it was only 2:30 P.M. and because the Nissan plant was only a 45-minute drive away. the buses took their passengers back to the office where, after three hours of togetherness, they went

In Memory of ARCHITECT OF MODERN IRAN

Five years after he passed the scene, all our achievements lie in ruins, wasted and shattered. Day after day, year after year, Iranians witness the ravages of a senseless war, the bombing and destruction of their cities, the spontaneous justice of revolutionary guards, the thousands upon thousands of official executions, the appalling scenes of violence and demonic frenzy, the stoning and public humiliation of women, and the daily sacrifice of lives too young to be conscious of the fact that they are condemned to destruction in the

to a Trojan horse. He has become the very vehicle by which communism can be securely smuggled into Iran. But Iranians are fighting back. Despite the daily regime has discredited itself irredeemably with the Iranian people and is now less secure than ever. Popular opposition denies it the degree of stability it needs to sink its roots, for its militant radicalism and gory logic leaves no room for modification and humanization. Its government by terror has alienated the very people it tries to rule. The cry out of Iran today, travellers and journalists are unanimous, is not "long live Khomeini," but "GOD BLESS THE SHAH" who gave us peace and prosperity.

United, we will assure the deliverance of our nation and the restoration of our heritage.

> ACHRAF PAHLAVI. 12 Avenue Montaigne, Paris 75008, France.

of our brave fighters." The crowd with the lyrics of the company faction into political resistance. cried, "Now now, go go, Nissan!" and the cheerleaders, who stood on If one image has molded white perceptions of the need for a state up, facing each other. They took off their hats and bowed. Then they For Nissan's first game in the the dugout roof, spun toward the championship round, no effort was field, assumed the pose of a bayothe dugout roof, spun toward the of emergency, it was the television coverage last Saturday of a young ran over to their boosters and spared in achieving unity. The bus- net drill and struck the air with woman, Maki Skhosana, being bowed to them, too. es were met by men with tiny Nis-san flags, who guided the faithful to punch. burned to death in Duduza township by a crowd of fellow blacks who accused her of being an in-

Across the way, the team from Nippon Kokan, a steel company, was not to be outdone. They brought along five women who, in kimonos, performed traditional dances from their town. Fukuyama. The dancing was accomleaders were accompanied by 13 panied by the beating of great pompon girls whose friends from drums.

H.I.M. MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI

July 27, 1985, commemorates the fifth anniversary of the demise of my beloved brother the Shahanshah of Iran whose dream was to bring Iran out of backwardness and poverty, transforming it into a prosperous and modern nation, and through peace and progress revive the greatness of her civilization. Iranians who by the million suffer the voke of an abject tyranny remember this day. They remember in him a nation respected worldwide a nation which not too long ago stood as the vanguard of progress in the region.

killing fields of Iraq. Our nation and people have become hostages. Hostages to the terror of a cruel regime controlled by a few fanatic despots who have taken measures to crush all fundamental human rights and all elements of the social order which are not in total conformity with the ideology they seek to export to the entire region. Our nation and people have been hijacked as surely as TWA's flight 847

was hijacked and by the same terrorists. Let those in the West who hailed the regime as a rampart against communism, who praised it as a "future model of humane governance," and who considered Khomeini a "saint," beware! More than ever Iranians liken Khomeini executions and repression, the "Khomeini experiment" in Iran is failing. The

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that U.S. and Soviet forces jointly move into the area to enforce

AMERICAN TOPICS



AGGRESSIVE BEE-HAVIOR — Dr. David Kavenaugh of San Francisco, an entomologist, inspects a bee, left, sometimes called a "killer bee" because of its aggressiveness. A regular bee is at right. A hive of the "killer bees," native to South America, has been found in California. Officials say they are no more venomous than garden-variety honey bees, but that a slight disturbance can trigger an attack from an entire swarm.

Sex Education in U.S. Changes Direction

Sex education is slowly chang-ing around the United States. For years, children were taught about sex, but not about sexuality. They learned how the female egg was fertilized, but not how to deal with peer pressure when confronted with sex in the first place. They learned about infant care, but not about the consequences of being a teen-age par-

The new emphasis, the Los Angeles Times reports, is not on anatomy and physiology but on developing self-esteem and deci-sion-making ability, which can be nurtured at home and reinforced in school.

Walter Gunn, a research psy-chologist for the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, says surveys show that "sex education is effective only if it is coupled with contraceptive services, counseling and followup." This is the case, for example, in St. Paul, Minnesota. But Mr. Gunn notes that "in a lot of communities," such programs "would not be acceptable."

The National Center for Health Statistics says that from 1976 to 1981, the pregnancy rate of girls from 15 to 19 went from 101.4 to 110.3 per thousand, and the number of abortions from 54.4 to 66.8 per thousand. In other words, the teen-age pregnancy rate, which is twice that of other industrialized countries is rate, which is twice that of lor dumping corpses. We get a industrialized countries, is certain number of dead bodies,"

Guerrilla Golfers In New York City

Golf hazards are usually sand and water, but not on the 13 courses within New York's city limits, The New York Times reports. On the Pelham course in the Bronx, Don L. Jerome said one of his tee shots bounced into the rusting hulk of a car aban-doned on the fairway. A friend of his was robbed of \$65 and his credit cards while lining up an approach shot. Mr. Jerome remarked, "Something like that disrupts a golfer's concentra-

"I know a guy who used to take his guard dog with him to the golf course," said James Mc-Donald, who also recalled a golfer who carried a can of Mace in his bag with the woods and irons. Charles Pessoni said that instead of twosomes or threesomes, he and his friends found it safer to play in eightsomes and sixteen-

Things have improved since nine of the city courses were put under private management, which is removing the graffiti and hiring retired policemen and

firemen to patrol the courses. Still, the courses are used for soccer matches, picnics and even

going up and so is the teen-age | said John DeMatteo, one of the abortion rate. private company's supervisors.
"I my not to be the first one out

Short Takes

health. The cost of controlling U.S. acid rain has been estimated at \$3 billion to \$7 billion a year.

have chosen to set their own working hours or to work 10-hour-day, four-day weeks. Al-though the program is considered a success, Congress has yet to make it permanent.

on the courses in the morning."

Acid rain causes \$5 billion a year worth of building corrosion in a 17-state region in the northeastern quadrant of the United States, according to findings described as tentative in a study conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency. The study did not go into losses caused by reduced visibility, damage to lakes and forests or to public

U.S. aidine flight delays have fallen 34 percent in one year. Experts credit the hiring of special traffic coordinators at major terminals, the lessening of peakhour flights and an additional year's experience for the control-lers bired after the strike of Au-

Under the federal govern-ment's six-year-old "flexitime" program, one fifth of the 350,000 federal workers in Washington

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Urged to Protect Its Lead in Space

spacecraft is spreading worldwide, beyond the United States and the Soviet Union, as other the high orbit favored for communications satnations and several private companies seek to ellites. stake a claim in what is viewed as possibly the Japan, emphasizing the export potential of next economic frontier.

The United States, as a result, is under pressure to protect its economic and technological leadership in space by reassessing the space shuttle's pricing policy, promoting greater private investment in space-related goods and service shuttle's pricing policy, promoting greater private investment in space-related goods and service shuttle's pricing policy, promoting greater private plans to use the Ariane late this year value investment in space-related goods and service plans to use the Ariane late this year value plant the Ariane late this year value plan vices, and forging a long-term space policy to sensing satellite service, competing with the

At stake, besides prestige, is a share of what economists in the aerospace field.

The European Space Agency, a consortium of

aerospace companies, is aggressively pursuing Although many nations have communica-customers for Ariane's services and has won tions satellites in orbit, most were produced by

space technology, is also developing its own rocket launching capability and planning to launch next year the first of a series of ocean and land remote-sensing satellites.

assure a competitive edge, according to govern-ment and aerospace industry officials.

American Landsats, which survey the world's geologic, water and agricultural resources.

India has joined the space-launching nations. by the end of the century could be a \$50-billion and Brazil is building a new rocket base with the innual business, according to estimates by some intention of becoming the first South American launching power. Even the Soviet Union is apparently tempted

11 Western European governments, broke the to enter the commercial fray. However, Western American monopoly in launching services for space experts say Moscow might be reluctant to the West with its successful Ariane rocket proto their facilities, and other governments would Arianespace, a corporation owned by the probably not allow advanced communications. French government and European banks and satellites to be exported to the Soviet Union.

several contracts that could have gone to American manufacturers. According to one re-can conventional rockets or the space shuttle.

China announced last month a new commerthem still operating.

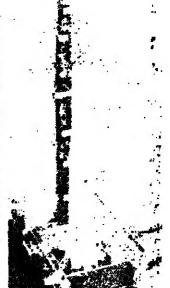
By John Noble Wilford cial space program using its own satellites, rockets and ground stations. The Chinese, who have NEW YORK — Competition in launching launched 16 successful spacecraft since 1970. developed their own space-launching capabilities in a desire to be technologically independent, to gain the economic benefits that derive from space technology and to be regarded as

space powers." Consequently, as the report concluded and American space officials agreed. American competitive strategies based on price or supenor technology alone will not prevent foreign entry into the launch-services business.

The congressional study found competition greatest in the areas of launching services, remote-sensing services, and communications satellite equipment and services. Competition in the processing in space of drugs, electronic chips and other materials is "currently embryonic but may become significant in the future," the report said.

The panel recommended that the government investigate new trade and regulatory policies to reduce the uncertainties that now hinder private investment in space technology.

The study also concluded that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by itself "is not well-equipped either to promote or to regulate growth in the commercial exploitation The regulation of "space industries" should be integrated with the regulation of their counterparts on Earth, the report said.



The Ariane rocket, which enabled the European Space Agency to break an American monopoly in commercial space launches.

U.S. Is Said to Gain in Some Arms Areas but to Lag in Others

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's trillion-dollar arms program has brought improvements in some areas of U.S. military power, according to a con-gressional analysis. But in others, the nation is no better off now, or it has even lost ground to the Soviet

The assessment, made public Thursday, said that the record U.S. peacetime military spending during Mr. Reagan's first term had done little to alter the strategic balance, chiefly because of a simultaneous and rapid Soviet buildup.

"Some U.S. problems have been mitigated but many remain, and a few are magnified," John M. Colgressional Research Service, con-cluded in his report, "U.S.-Soviet Warner, Republican of Virginia. Warner, Republican of Virginia strength to reassign priorities to vi-Military Balance: 1980-1985."

The report was prepared at the request of several members of Conmilitary debates.

They include Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin; Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of

The report came as Congress was nearing approval of a \$302.5-bil-lion defense authorization bill for gress who have influential roles in fiscal 1986. Its findings are expected to be cited by some lawmakers seeking further increases in military spending.

the Reagan arms program.

The 360-page report recom-

Conferees Restore Weapons Cuts

ence agreement include permission for the air force to test a new antisatellite weapon, an agreement to spend \$2.6 billion on the MX missile program, and a \$2.75-billion research budget for President Ronald Reagan's space-based anti-mis-

sile program.

The House, in approving its version of the military programs bill last month, voted to eliminate 20 weapons programs it considered

marginal.

They included the technically troubled Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile, or Amraam; the E-61, an expensive new communi cations plane for the navy; Istars, a new airborne, tank-hunting radar that House members said was too vulnerable to enemy attack; and an assortment of smaller programs.

The Senate, in its bill, voted to on July I, an increase of two reliminate two programs, a 9-milli-meter Italian-made pistol to be tistical Board reported Friday.

used as the new sidearm for all of the military services, and a new navy helicopter, the Seasprite, to be used in tracking and attacking sub-

Senators said the gun was an helicopter was not enough of an improvement over an existing ver-

Aides said the conferees had restored money to finance all of those programs. In most cases, they said, the weapons were restored after strong pleas from the military.

277 Million in Soviet Union

MOSCOW - The population of the Soviet Union was 277 million on July 1, an increase of two million over last year, the Central Sta-

stored with conditions governing their cost and performance.
The problem is, when you look

at these things case by case, they all have some merit." one congressio inadequate replacement for the old nal aide said. "Nobody's willing to .4S-caliber Colt pistol, and that the look at the whole picture and say. nal aide said. "Nobody's willing to this is a higher priority and this is a lower priority." In addition, the conferees have

approved at least four major new programs that are scheduled to advance to costly development stages of U.S. cropland.

The programs, which had been approved in different versions by the House and Senate, include fullscale development of the C-17 transport plane, a \$40-billion program; development of a hybrid he licopter-airplane called the JVX, to be used by the navy, Marine Corps, and air force; and research on the Stealth tactical fighter and Stealth bomber, whose costs are classified.

U.S. Farm Bill Is Stalled Over **Price Supports**

WASHINGTON - The House Agriculture Committee has tentatively approved the major grain price-support por-tion of a new farm bill, but then killed a proposal to allow farmers to vote on a mandatory production control program that would retire at least 35 percent

The Associated Press

However, the committee agreed Thursday to reconsider next week its vote on the wheat and feed-grain support section of the bill.

And proponents of the farm-er referendum said that they would take the idea to the House floor. The referendum would ask farmers to vote on a mandatory production control program to reduce surpluses and drive up farm prices.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, meanwhile, after appearing near agreement on the grain price-support sections of its own bill, broke up in disagreement over a plan to extend for four years a freeze on direct subsidies paid to grain farmers.

tal areas, before proceeding with policies and programs set in 1990.

Mr. Collins, speaking at a newsconference, cited the "very impressive improvements" achieved by

Among those, he said, are a strengthening of the country technological base, accelerated modemization of tanks, arretaft and ships, enhanced combat readiness of the armed forces and also ability for sustained combat.

But, Mr. Collins added, "mat-

tention" by planners left a number of major limitations, so that "in some very important respects, we find that either we are no better off than we were in 1980 or our position is worse."

Progress in strategic power, he wrote, "has been least where impairment is most pronounced." While the naval segment of the U.S. deterrent has been strength-ened by nuclear submarines and missiles since 1980, the report said, the advance in land-based and airbased weapons has been slower.

Without a missile deterrent system, the U.S. ability to protect its population and economic base from nuclear attack remains "nil." Mr. Collins said.

The nuclear strength in Western Europe is "no better" than in past years and is "backsliding in some respects," Mr. Collins said.

The ships in the Soviet Navy and merchant marine "vasily outnumbered" those of the United States in 1980, the study said and added: The gap is growing."

The U.S. numerical edge in eight of 10 categories, ranging from strategic nuclear forces to destroyers slipped in the last four years, the study concluded. The Soviet Union retained numerical superiority in 16 of 19 areas, in addition to its large edge in manpower.

In '73, Superpowers Learned of Risk of Being Dragged Into War by an Ally

(Continued from Page 1) Schlesinger said, "to deter any such Israeli action, if indeed the Israelis

had" a nuclear weapon. Thus the stage was set for the last major nuclear confrontation between Washington and Moscow. It illustrated a new danger: that the superpowers, which had learned from the Cuban missile crisis to avoid direct clashes between their own forces, could still be

This more complex form of Soviet nuclear diplomacy, which in-volved sending signals not only to the United States but also to Israel and its own Egyptian and Syrian allies, turned out like earlier epi-sodes. It quickly provoked a U.S. response in the form of a worldwide strategic nuclear alert.

That aleri was meant to be kept a secret, except from the Russians. But word of it quickly leaked and reached the entire world. Another U.S. signal at the time has never been publicly mentioned:

a private message to the Soviet Union that said, according to a Pentagon official at the time, that the United States "might not be able to restrain someone else," meaning lette, from taking out Soviet nuclear warhoads."

That 1973 incident illustrates why nuclear weapons have even. begun to lose their value for the superpowers as a tool of diplomacy. And the introduction of a nucle-"wild card" - Israel - may explain why there have been no nuclear alerts since.

On Oct. 6, 1973, Egyptian and Syrian forces launched a surprise attack against Israel, attempting to regain lost Arab lands. As the tide of battle went back and forth, Moscow and Washington each tried to arrange a cease-fire to give its client state the best result. Early in October, shortly after the Egyptians had invaded the Si-

nai, the Soviet Union put several airborne divisions on alert. Later, when U.S. aid was flown to Israel. the Russians began flying ammuni- prevent Brezhnev from intervening tion and other heavy military mate-By mid-October, Israel gained the advantage and, by Oct. 21, the Egyptian Third Army Corps, about 25,000 men and the cream of the Egyptian Army, was facing a fine of the Egyptian Army, was facing a fine of the Egyptian Army. riel into Cairo.

The Soviet leader, Leonid I.
Brezhnev, seeing the possibility
that Israel was about to score a
major victory that could unseat
President Anwar Sadat, suggested
that IIS and Soviet forms. would be prepared to back down, because he was looking for an easy

diminished badly less than a year earlier when Sadat had expelled thousands of Soviet advisers from

The Brezhnev note came at a time of domestic turmoil in Washardson from resigning during what was called the Saturday Night Mas-

"We felt that the Soviets had been watching what had been going on," Mr. Schlesinger said. "Their concern about the Middle Eastern problem might conclude that the United States was incapable of reacting because of the domestic crisis. And that if they acted boldly, in view of our presumed preoccupa-tions, that they might be able to

score a major geopolitical coup."

The report that the Russians were moving nuclear materials to the war zone arrived in Washington at the same time U.S. intelligence lost track of some Soviet air transports. The planes had been flying

equipment into Egypt.

Mr. Schlesinger said their sudthen disappearance was interpreted as a sign that the Russians had successfully put in place the necessary equipment for a Soviet intervention into Egypt. Senior officials of the Nixon administration had received these dis-

quieting intelligence reports by Oct. 24, when, late that evening a Brezhnev message arrived declaring Moscow's intention to act unilaterally if necessary. Senior officials gathered for an emergency meeting late that night

in the White House situation room. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger presided at the session. Mr. Nixon did not participate. He said recently be already had given Mr. Kissinger "authority to do what was necessary diplomatically to militarily." Mr. Schlesinger said: "It was

clear we had to react vigorously and there was no real debate about that." Mr. Kissinger suggested a full-scale, worldwide, nuclear alert, "so as to make the greatest impression on the Soviets "It was our belief," Mr. Schlesinger said, "that Mr. Brezhnev

opportunity to move into the Middle East. "The United States," he added, Soviet leaders over the course of some 30 or 40 years have been prudent and cautious men. Lenin-prudent and cautious men. Lenin-ist doctrine tells them not to in-like the source of some 30 or 40 years have been prevented World War III.

A former U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown, said recently that

'I fear that if we do ever see a nuclear weapon used in

> James R. Schlesinger Former U.S. Secretary



At that delicate moment in 1973, the United States responded to Soviet moves by going on alert and

superpower representation to en-sure the cease-fire, dropping his threat to intervene with Soviet Arkady N. Shevchenko, the highest-ranking Soviet diplomat to defect to the West, said that faced

risk of a nuclear war." talking about any kind of joint op-eration or even the possibility of use of Soviet conventional forces,"

Reflecting on this episode, Mr. Nixon said recently that "in order to avoid it escalating to the nuclear level, we felt that it was important to make it very clear to Brezhnev then that if he moved in, we would react." But, he added, "we did not at that time threaten to use puclear weapons. That was in the back-

Speaking more broadly about the superpower standoff since Hiroshima, Mr. Nixon held up nucle-"and indeed all of mankind, have ar weapons and nuclear diplomacy dat gave his support to Brezhnev's been in the fortunate position that as "the major factors today, as we

gronno.

dulge in adventurist schemes, to he "would not ignore the effect of wait, because time is on their side."

In the sadded, "That does not ventional war. I think it has been real. I think it has contributed to had it for almost 40 years. And we had it for almost 40 years. And we

bility of engaging each other's military forces." While the military and even diplomatic value of nuclear weapons appears to have declined over the years, the production of weapons by each nation continues unabated.

and the Soviet Union have shown

when it's come down to the possi-

been "notably prudent and care-ful" dealing with the risk of con-rope that has been atomized. They ventional and nuclear war, a former national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy, said. But "I don't think we can be as

which create reciprocal fears and continuing competition." he add-Robert S. McNamara, secretary of defense in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, recently criticized both superpowers for continuing to produce new nuclear ship trapped in frozen seas in Ant-

that now exist. "I think I can say without any Pacific port of Vladivostok, the of-NATO, can initiate the use of these er through a channel carved warheads with advantage to itself. through ice 1.5-meters (4.5-feet) They have no military purpose thick.

and we surely don't need 50,000 for The Russians, however, see another purpose for nuclear weapons. at any time. Mr. Shevchenko summed up what is a prevailing U.S. govern-ment view that "the Soviet leader-

whatsoever, excepting only to deter

one's opponents from their use,

they are, militarily and especially strategically," the easier they can achieve political goals. "Without this enormous mili-

would be behind Japan. It would be behind even Germany." growth in Soviet nuclear weaponry us posing a potential new danger to the equilibrium between the super-powers that has helped keep the

never used it for offense. We always used it to deter war." "Superiority for an offensive power, like the Soviet Union," he if we do ever see a nuclear weapon in the second of the second o went on, "a power that is trying to

extend its domination, risks the Not that Mr. Nixon foresees the Soviet Union using its weapons.

The men in the Kremlin are not U.S. and Soviet leaders have madmen," he said. "And they're

comfortable about the kinds of not destruction in nuclear war, but know, may set off the whole choices that they have made, or at surrender through nuclear coer- world." cion," Mr. Nixon said.

> Soviet Ship Is Rescued From Icy Antarctic Seas

MOSCOW - A Soviet research



Others disagree that nuclear coercion is a serious prospect. Mr. Bundy, for example, said in an interview that nuclear diplomacy has "really never worked for either side

"Nuclear danger," he said, "has created the natural caution at a ment view that "the Soviet leadership considers that the stronger tries, including our own. But the notion that you could use a nuclear monopoly, or even less, a marginal nuclear advantage for the purpose of getting things your own way in tary, strategic, nuclear arsenal." he some disputed area is not, I think, said recently, "the Soviet Union borne out by the historical record, would not be a superpower. It Quite the opposite."

Like others Mr. Bundy doubts ehind even Germany."

Mr. Nixon sees the present that U.S. nuclear superiority at the time of the Cuban missile crisis was significant to the outcome of that episode. U.S. conventional military superiority in the Caribbean plus a workable diplomatic option ended the Cuban crisis, he believes.

> when these nuclear weapons come into the hands of smaller powers." That view is widely held among former U.S. officials.

Mr. Nixon believes today's

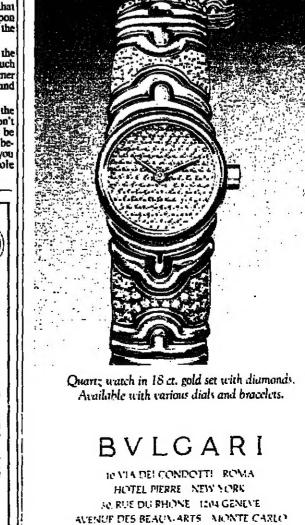
greatest danger is "what happens

used in anger, it is likely to be in the Third World." Mr. Nixon said that deterring the spread of nuclear weapons to such nuntries as Libya, led by Moamer: Qadhafi, was a common Soviet and

American interest. rope that has been atomized. They
don't want a United States that has
Soviet Union," he said. "don't "Both the United States and the been destroyed."

He continued: "The great danger insofar as the West is concerned is cause some nut like Qadhafi, you

Dourdet!



HOTEL PLAZA-ATHENEE PARIS

ington, where the Watergate crisis was intensifying with new calls for the impeachment of President anger, it is likely to Richard M. Nixon. Days before, Mr. Nixon had dismissed the Wabe in the Third tergate special prosecutor, Archi-bald Cox, and failed to prevent Attorney General Elliot L. Richdragged into conflict while assist-ing allies.

of Defense

dent that they refrain from push- the caution which both the U.S.

privately warning the Russians that the Israelis, too, were on alert. Washington also "brought great pressure on the Israelis to adhere to the spirit and the letter of the cease-The next day, Brezhnev agreed to a United Nations force without

"with the risk of a nuclear war or to save Egypt," the choice definitely was to forget Egypt "and avoid the The U.S. alert had "actually a sobering effect on the Soviets and the next day they were already not

Mr. Shevchenko said.

least approved, in the procurement and deployment of weapon systems

day by an icebreaker sent from the contradiction," he said recently, ficial press agency Tass said.

"that there is no piece of paper in the world that shows how either the Soviets or the U.S., Warsaw Pact or board, is sailing under its own pow-

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A Budget Failure Looms

A political failure of historic magnitude is 10 days, the odds will shorten dramatically on developing in Washington this summer. Both the White House and the House of Representatives have repeatedly given thought to a serious attack on the budget deficit — and have repeatedly decided that they would rather not. The Senate has put on the table a new proposal that, among other things, would impose a stiff tax on imported oil. It could accomplish the necessary feat of getting the deficit below \$100 billion a year by 1988, but its chances of passage are not brilliant.

The consequences of failure would be drastic. The costs would not be paid by the Reagan administration, which has no more elections to win or lose, but by all the people throughout America and the world on whom the weight of economic breakdown would fall.

The Senate proposal is probably the last chance for substantial reduction of the budget deficit this summer — and if nothing is done this summer, nothing will be done before the next presidential election. Next year is an election year, never a good time for tax increases. And after that? It will be the second half of the president's second term.

Whose fault is the present deadlock? Fault inevitably lies primarily with the president. He instigated the oversize tax cut of 1981 as part of a great strategy supposed to send savings, productivity and output all soaring. None of that has happened, and President Reagan has steadfastly refused to come to terms with that failure. Instead he keeps fighting off tax increases while the debts mount,

Much responsibility also belongs to the House Democrats. Their adamant defense of the Social Security cost-of-living increases is a disservice to the country. If they and the president cannot get together on some variant of the Senate proposal, and do it within the next a series of highly unpleasant possibilities.

The budget deficit and the Treasury's constant borrowing keep interest rates unusually high. The conventional wisdom is that the government will eventually try to erase these debts with inflation, but that will not work. The financial markets are dominated by people who lost a great deal of their own and their clients' money in the late 1970s by underestimating inflation, and they will not make that mistake again. At any sign of rising inflation, interest rates will go shooting up as lenders scramble to protect themselves. Economic

growth, already faltering, will drop.

At that point America will probably be forcefully reminded that its present prosperity depends crucially on the money that it is borrowing from abroad at a rate of \$120 billion a year. If the foreign lenders begin to get nervous and pull back, the dollar exchange rate will drop and inflation will accelerate while interest rates take another leap upward, Then you will begin hearing more about tropble in the banking system, and the burdens of the indebted Latin countries will become truly intractable. There you have the formula for an economic misfortune that goes well beyond the scale of any conventional recession.

None of these things need happen. But a failure to enact the Senate proposal, with strong and explicit presidential support, would sharply increase the chances of a real disaster. Failure to act now, before the recess, would greatly strengthen the possibility that, several years from now, Americans will cast a heavy judgment on the president and Congress that wasted the summer of 1985 in petty maneuvering for partisan advantage, at a time when disaster lay directly and visibly ahead of them.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Much Ado About a Freeze — Remember?

WASHINGTON — Whatever happened to the nuclear freeze? It seems just yesterday that it was sweeping America, gathering before it politicians, teachers, doctors, children and other living things. Two years ago the freeze resolution passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming margin. People were falling over them-

selves to claim credit for it.

Remember the urgency? "We are on the verge of blowing ourselves off the face of the Earth." said Representative Ed Markey three and a half years ago, repeating what was then a common-place. In 1982, in perhaps the largest demonstra-tion in American history, nearly a million people turned out in New York to call for disarmament.

In a few days there will be demonstrations again, this time for the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima. There will be demonstrations and speeches and a ribbon to be tied around the Pentagon to banish nuclear war. There will be yet another Markey freeze resolu-tion introduced in the House, this one "comprehensive." There will be petitions and letters.

Yet this time around it is not the same. It all has the sound of a faint echo. And the look is ritualized, too, in part because Aug. 6 is a solemn commemoration, but in larger part because the life has gone out of the movement. The heady days, Ground Zero days, are gone. Indeed, the freeze itself is gone. Aug. 6 will

mply highlight that fact. It is a reminder of how little is now heard about the issue that was to be, literally, the issue to end all issues.

Merany, the issue to that an issues.

Mat happened? What killed the freeze?

A sampling of speculations:

Success? The anti-nuclear movement did help move President Reagan to accept the politics, if not the wisdom, of arms control. American cans and Soviets are talking in Geneva. But we are as far as ever from a freeze, let alone from satisfying any millennial longings for disarma-ment. This explanation sounds like a retrospec-tive version of the Aiken solution to the Vietnam

War: Declare victory and go home.

• Anxiety shift? What people really demand from arms control talks is not that they succeed but that they go on. People always have some anxiety about nuclear war, but it only turns to political agitation when they feel that the people in charge do not share the anxiety. As soon as Mr. Reagan promised to worry about the issue and take over the burden, the movement faded. · Nuclear winter? That new idea, promulgated by the movement's friends, turned into a

By Charles Krauthammer

classic political boomerang. The notion that only a small number of nuclear detonations would destroy mankind was meant to galvanize the anti-nuclear movement. But it makes plain that the freeze, or any other plan to control nuclear arms — even George Kennan's idea to cut them in half — would still leave the world on the eve of nuclear winter. The only solution to "winter" lies in near total disarmament, and beatific visions do not sell terribly well in America.

"Star wars"? Another new idea, this one

hatched by an enemy. It did not, of course, make anybody stop believing in the anti-nuclear move-ment, but it confused its argument. The freeze had been fueled by an abhorrence of deterrence and the balance of terror that underpins it. But to oppose a nuclear defense meant having to argue in favor of deterrence. "Star wars" has turned the anti-nuclear case against itself.

 Nov. 6? The freeze party carried Minnesota.
 The media? In a development that will interest the right, Mother Jones magazine blames a media "blackout" for the freeze's demise. This

comes from (Jesse Helms, take note) the media's "pro-establishment bias." It seems only fair. They make you and they break you. The problem

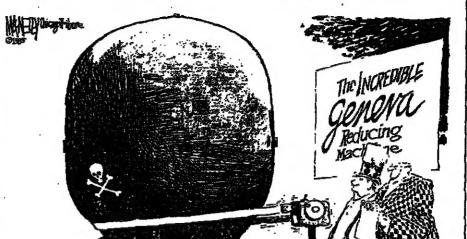
with this theory is that it overlooks Nov. 6. The anti-nuclear movement of the '80s, born in Europe and manured in the United States, has now moved south. (It had trouble moving east.) It has set sail for New Zealand, now officially anti-nuclear. New Zealand will not receive ships of the U.S. Navy for lear they may be nuclear. Its

people and sheep sleep better now.

This is not the end, however. No doubt the movement will come north again. A new generation will someday ask the same questions, explore the same alternatives and rediscover the same hard truth: that deterrence is both inescapable and indispensable, Meanwhile, the movement will have to live on memories.

I called my doctor to ask about an X-ray-like device called nuclear magnetic resonance. "Magnetic resonance imaging," he corrected me. "We can't use the word nuclear anymore." There once was an anti-nuclear movement in America with the power to change the name of

medical devices. Tell your children. Washington Post Writers Group



Toward Peace in India?

Clear America's Voice

That was quite a bolt that France hurled at white South African long associated with the

When Rajiv Gandhi was catapulted to the leadership of the world's largest democracy by his mother's assassination last year, he was inexperienced and untested. His spectacular triumph in the election soon after owed more to sympathy for his martyred mother than to any achievement of his own. The success of his recent trips to Moscow and Washington was, likewise, discounted as deriving from his youth and charm. Now Prime Minister Gandhi has emerged as a true heir to the skills and strengths of the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty. He seems about to conquer the issue that most gravely menaces India's future, the seething Sikh violence that has convulsed the country

for years and surely cost his mother her life. This conflict began with Sikh demands for greater provincial autonomy, territorial adustments and greater access to river water for irrigation. Thousands of lives have been lost; the terror has spread beyond the Sikh home-

land in Punjab, even beyond India's borders. Yet Prime Minister Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, the Sikh political leader, have managed to negotiate an agreement that addresses key original demands of the Sikhs, plus new ones occasioned by the violence and repression. If their constituencies ultimately

South Africa: a three-pronged announcement

of recall of the ambassador, suspension of new

investment and introduction of a United Na-

tions condemnation of the state of emergency.

At one stroke the French took the hardest, or

at least the most conspicuous, position of any

Western state. Observers link the new French

position to a decision by the Socialist govern-

ment, facing elections, to adopt a genuinely leftist stand on at least one major issue. It is

We confess to a certain envy in viewing the

French position. Skeptics ask what the angle is

and point out that unrest in South Africa is a

reater damper on investment than any act of

Western self-denial. Still, no one can be in

doubt about where the French stand on apart-

heid. Whereas, five years into "constructive

engagement," many Americans and almost

everyone elsewhere suspect that the United

The Reagan administration has some so-

phisticated rejoinders, but it must fight its way

upstream against the impression of permis-siveness left by the president, who can seem

impervious to black victimization, and by the

State Department, which becomes increasing-

ly defensive. "America is anathema to people

in South Africa now," says Sheena Duncan, a

a diplomatic event all the same.

States is cozying up to apartheid.

Mr. Longowal launched the Sikh campaign three years ago with Mahatma Gandhi-style tactics of civil disobedience, but militant and terroristic factions took over. Indira Gandhi's government responded by sending the army into the Golden Temple and other Sikh sacred sites last summer. More than 1,000 Sikhs perished, including the most militant leader; much of the moderate leadership was put in detention. Mrs. Gandhi was murdered four months later, allegedly by her Sikh body-guards, and uncontrolled anti-Sikh noting brought injury and death to thousands of Sikhs. Negotiations resumed after Mr. Gandhi released Mr. Longowal and other leaders.

Opposition to the agreement can be expected from militant Sikhs, but it remains reasonable to hope that most will approve. Mr. Longowal and Mr. Gandhi merit admiration. Mr. Longowal has brought a long campaign within sight of success. Mr. Gandhi has mobilized his political capital and taken real risks in the interests of his country's future. All of India's friends wish him success.

anti-apartheid movement. Her words cut.

The terms of the West's argument over sanc-

tions are changing. South African rigidity and

American ambivalence play off each other. We

think that the Reagan administration is right

in claiming that sanctions - not just the threat

of them, but the reality of them - are less

likely to pressure whites toward reform than to

slow down the economy, a powerful engine of

black advancement. But with the administra-

tion's own commitment to ending apartheid

under a cloud, its resistance to sanctions gives

sanctions a good name. Congress is moving

toward some form of sanctions - watered

If there is a legitimate argument over sano

tions, there can be none over the value of

bringing the West's moral authority to bear. Remote, lonely and Irightened as well as proud, white South Africa craves inclusion in

the company of the West. This gives Western

words and gestures uncommon importance.

The Reagan administration has dissipated

much of the leverage available to the United

States. Briefly last fall it seemed as if the

president had found his voice - the American

follow-un. Where is the American voice?

voice. The effect was electric, but there was no

down, perhaps, but precedent-setting.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sanctions Might Get the West's Message to Pretoria

P ARIS — The slow-burning fuse of racism in South Africa is getting shorter. It is hard to determine whether the Reagan policy of "con-structive engagement" made the de-teriorating situation worse. Certainly it has not made anything better.

The state of emergency proclaimed in black townships may be a cross-roads. Oliver Tambo, exiled acting head of the African National Con-gress, has called for "a general offen-sive to make apartheid impracticable and South Africa ungovernable."

Yet even Mr. Tambo still speaks of a day when blacks and whites can both live in their huge, generously endowed country in common peace and dignity. Militant blacks accept South Africans of European descent as a "white tribe," people who belong to the land as much as they do. It may still not be too late to reverse direction and begin the long, hard process of reconciliation, although explosive pressures are clearly mounting.

The sorry state in the rest of Africa cannot justify South Africa's attempt to maintain a nation of two societies not really separate, as apartheid implies, but one atop the other, a crust of democracy and well-being sup-ported by rank servitude and misery.

President Pieter Botha echoes the familiar African lament that what is wrong is the fault of outsiders. In his case be blames Communists, not of course imperialists and multinationals who are the usual butt in other parts of the continent,

But it was South Africa's aggressive policy to drive the ANC out of bordering states that provoked great-The tone of desperation in the appeals of Bishop Desmond Tutu to end violence should be taken as a serious signal. He threatened to emi-

grate if blacks continue to murder blacks considered to be collaborators. That is almost an admission that modern leadership is losing its base and that the voice of reason and tol-

erance is losing its audience.
White South Africans risk being caught between their own extremists and rising black fury. The police measures have destroyed the last shreds of pretense that the system aimed for independent development for blacks. The whiter have the synt for blacks. The whites have the guns. The blacks' only power is their num-bers. But if confrontation is allowed to escalate, there will not be much room for accustomed security and

comfort in between.
Just because it is Western, with a capacity to produce well and the infrastructure of a modern society, South Africa has a responsibility to a continent that is foundering in tragedy. But it seems to be scurrying lem-

ming-style into its own abyss.

"Constructive engagement" was advanced by Washington on the premise that the regime in Pretoria really did want to find a way out of its self-mode discourse. made dilemma. There was no historic inevitability about apartheid; it was imposed in steps of increasing sever-ity after World War II. South Africa could have evolved in another way. But it didn't, and the recent steps to modify the system have been too wide of the realities of everyday life, too reluctant to address the central issue of legal equality, to be taken as a sign of regret and a desire to correct the terrible mistake.

So the democratic West now has the unhappy task of making clear to South Africa's leaders what they do

not want to see for themselves: They are on a path of disaster. Sanctions are a poor tool of international relations as a general rule. The effect is seldom more than sym-

bolic. But symbolism is critically im-portant in the South African case. There is nothing beyond it but force. Black militants have noted wryly that the democracies seem to get worked up about South Africa only when there is violence. Blacks do not really want violence; blacks would hurt most. But they have not been given much evidence of consistent interest in the cause of justice without

upheaval. They, too, need to hear the United States speak up firmly.
This is said in much sympathy and
awareness of the dreadful dangers
shead of South Africa. Willy-nilly the United States is involved. It must act

to head off the worst. The New York Times.

A State of Emergency, Then More Emergency

J OHANNESBURG — Reaction to President Pieter W. Botha's declaration of an emergency has been stronger than expected. The French government's decisions to freeze new investments and recall its ambassador took Pretoria by surprise.

Despite the condemnation on all sides, Mr. Botha had little choice but to declare the emergency. Many Afrikaners agree with Andries Treur-nicht, leader of the right-wing Con-servative Party, that he should have done it sooner. It had become evident, since the March shootings at Uitenhage, that police using conven-tional methods were unable to cope with the growing mirest.

Pretoria apparently aims to defuse

Republicans Are Brewing Up Ideas

By David S. Broder

president find a way to talk about issues that boosted the Republicans

seem do that well at the state or

get some of us together with some of his friends and see if we couldn't

The group discussed

opposed to free trade

Lott missed it because of a schedule

conflict.) All the participants I in-

terviewed said it was probably the

best brainstorming and strategy session they had ever attended.

what the participants found them-selves calling "Reagan Revolution

Stage 2," an effort, as Mr. Thorn-

burgh put it, "to extend GOP vic-

tories beyond the [Washington] beltway" in the 1986 elections.

Thornburgh and Sununu are well

launched on a campaign to raise \$2

million for the RGA to use in the 38

gubernatorial elections of 1986.

They have signed up President Rea-gan for an autumn fund-raiser that

will give the RGA its first real fi-

The Tennessee meeting is the

nancial and political credibility.

It is not idle talk. Governors

Out of it came the outlines of

'mutual trade,' as

or protectionism.

The upshot was the Blackberry

come up with some ideas.

By Eric Marsden

the violence by mass arrests of community leaders who were trying to take control of townships after driving out councillors and black police-men with mob violence. Most of the radical leaders support the United Democratic Front, which urges nonviolent action but has been unable to control the teen-age mobs.

Anger is growing in thousands of black families over the current arrest rate of close to 200 people a day. The detainces are held incommunicado.

Opposition politicians and mem-bers of the Black Sash — a white women's group that fights for black

civil rights — fear revenge actions by the police. The Black Sash has spent months collecting affidavits from township residents alleging brutality by individual policemen. Allegations link the police to right-wing vigilan-tes responsible for last month's mur-der of four UDF leaders and the

disappearance of many others. Many black policemen have scores to settle. Some of their colleagues have been hacked to death; 306 po-licemen and their families have had their houses destroyed by arson.

Mr. Botha's breathing space is likely to be short. And when he does lift the emergency laws, he will still face the problem that led to the rioting the exclusion of the black majority from the new constitution.

He was hoping to set up a negotiat-ing forum of "moderate" blacks, but, at the instigation of ANC agents, radical forces have succeeded in destroying the local authority system. It is doubtful whether the emergency will make it possible to reinstate it.

Mr. Botha's ruling party sprang a surprise recently by calling for blacks opposed to "the system" to join the negoriating forum, to work out a new dispensation in which no racial group could dominate another. This is not likely to attract any takers. The ANC leadership-in-exile has said that there can be no negotiations unless they cover the dismantling of apartheid. and that proposals must be endorsed by "the entire democratic leadership of South Africa." This means that Nelson Mandela and others must be released, the ban on the ANC lifted

and all exiles allowed to return. There is an unbridgeable gulf between this demand and the "nonnegotiables" laid down by Mr. Boths earlier this year: Whites "will not abdicate," there can be no unitary state based on one-man, one-vote, and there can be no fourth legislative chamber for blacks. No radical black leader would sit at the table faced

with such a severely limited agenda.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, emerging as his people's leading spokesman, at least in the world's eyes, has stressed that he is only standing in for Mr. Mandela and the others.

Mr. Mandela has already rejected Mr. Botha's offer to release him if he will renounce violence, apparently fearing a trick to split him from the current ANC leadership. Mr. Botha is now under pressure to release him unconditionally, as a compassionate gesture to a man who has spent half his adult life behind bars.

That would probably not lead to peace talks unless the government drastically changed its terms, but it would earn a rare credit for South Africa and perhaps halt its slide into international isolation.

The writer is South African corre-spondent for The Sunday Times of London. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Watching The Dollar Cool Down

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON - Since March, the U.S. dollar has been sliding from its peak values against other currencies. The Reagan administration welcomes gradual depreciation because that might comteract protectionist pressures in the U.S. Congress. Much of America's \$123-billion trade deficit of last year is blamed on the overvalued dollar.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said in a Washington Post interview, "We're not displeased with the recent decline." On average the dollar is off about 13 percent from its peaks.

That is little compared to the 74percent increase on a trade-weighted basis from the third quarter of 1980 to this year's first quarter, But, mindful of the troubles experienced by some of his predecessors who were accused of "talking the dollar down," Mr. Baker was careful not to set any lower target for the dollar.

Other officials have said privately that they would welcome an overall 20- to 25-percent decline.

A slide in the dollar has negative as

well as positive implications. Imports would be more costly, causing new inflationary pressures. In addition, as Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker has been pointing out, a cheaper dollar provides less incentive for foreigners to buy Treasury bills and notes, meaning that an impor-tant source of financing for the budget deficit is threatened.

It would take a much more substantial deciine in the dollar before there would be beneficial effects on the trade deficit or negative effects on inflation. And therein lies a dilemma for government officials and the Fed. A "precipitous" decline in the dol-lar "is the greatest risk we have on the inflation front." Mr. Volcker told a House banking subcommittee. He pointed out that if the Fed lets the dollar go too low, and foreign inves-, tors pull their funds out of the United States, interest rates would have to rise sharply to attract enough domes-

tic money to cover the budget deficit. Thus, Fed policy at the moment appears to be giving priority to keep-ing a heavy inflow of foreign capital

to help finance the deficit. Mr. Voicker, through the haze of his eigar smoke and sometimes obscure rhetoric, is trying to tell the markets that he does not want to risk a dramatic decline in the dollar by pursuing lower interest rates — even though lower rates would be welcome news for a sluggish economy. Yet, he promised, the Fed will still follow a monetary policy generous enough to fuel what it hopes will be an improving growth rate for the economy in

the second half of this year.

The Fed is in the equivalent of a high-wire balancing act, and no one is sure it can bring it off. If Mr. Volcker brings it off "it would be a feat rarely if ever accomplished," says Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers.

So far, despite the plunge in interest rates since March - the sixmonth Treasury bill rate dropped to 7.25 percent from 10.5 before picking up slightly after Mr. Volcker's testimony — the United States remains attractive to most foreign investors

as a "safe haven." The Fed had hoped that President Reagan and Congress would get to-gether on a budget-reduction pack-age that would allow room to maneuver on monetary policy without

risking serious new inflation. The administration was counting on a deficit-reduction package of around \$50 billion this year and \$300 billion in the next four years. But prospects for that have been joked by political realities on the Hill.

Added to the concern over the budget and trade deficits is doubt about President Reagan's health. Momentarily shaken by news of his cancer, the markets recovered with his quick response after surgery. But the medical assessment that about half of those afflicted with colon cancer die of the disease is a sobering thought, and may be one reason for the more recent market slide.

Another uncertainty relates to the future course of the Fed. Two governots known as "sound money" and Volcker backers will leave this year and next: Lyle Gramley, who has announced his retirement, and Charles Partee, whose term expires next year and who is not expected to be renamed by President Reagan. Theoretically, Mr. Voicker could find himself in a minority on the seven-member board. Financial mar-

kets worry that Mr. Volcker might quit in such a situation.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS

Three Simple Questions

Caroline Fredrickson thinks "Youth Should March on Washington" (July 15). She has me wondering what would happen if enough young sters got together in the debtor countries and formed a coalition powerful enough to cancel those countries debts. "Why should we keep paying high taxes and be submitted to an austerity plan," they might reason.
"just to pay back the monstrous

debts incurred by our ancestors?" "Why shouldn't we can the nonenai value of our government bonds in two or in four?" would similarly res-son the young U.S. citizens.

And why not holiday on the moon? JACQUES LINDON.

The Simple Idea of Help

Westerners would seem to need Live Aid concerts at least as much as the designated African beneficiaries. There is too little optimism in the air today; present politics and economics do not encourage young people to look to the future. The simple idea of helping the hungry is welcome. IR AVIVSON

Hastings, England

FROM OUR JULY 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: America to Prop Up Liberia

IONDON - Nothing less than the apparition of the United States as a new Power in the Old World, says the "Daily Mail," is indicated by an announcement by Reuter's agency. This foreshadows the undertaking by the United States of responsibility of controlling the Republic of Liberia. The announcement follows the visit of an American commission to Liberia to deal with the finances of the country, which have fallen into disorder. A debt of £100,000 at 7 percent was contracted in 1871, but interest has not been regularly paid, and though only a comparatively small sum is needed to place the finances in order Liberia's credit is nil. A loan will now be raised under American auspices to pay off this debt, which is mostly due to British bjects, and the United States, France and Germany will participate in floating it, Great Britain apparently being excluded.

SAN PEDRO, California - Seventy-five movie workers aboard a replica of HLMLS. Bounty, filming the famous story of the mutiny on the old square-rigger, were pitched into the sea during a squall which struck the vessel near San Miguel Island, about fifty miles from Santa Barbara [on July 26]. It was reported that the ship had sunk, taking three engineers with it. A cameraman is also missing, and more than \$50,000 worth of motion picture equipment has been lost. A Coast Guard cutter is rushing to the rescue. The cinematic Bounty was a barge that had been transformed into a reproduction of the famous 90-foot vessel

skippered in the South Seas by Captain Bligh

about 150 years ago. Clark Gable, Franchot Tone and Charles Laughton are starred in the movie version of "Mutiny on the Bounty," but

none of them was aboard during the squall.

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W ASHINGTON —An unpublicized meeting last weekend in the Great Smoky Mountains of - THE WASHINGTON POST. Tennessee may turn out to be a landmark in the saga of the Republican Party's effort to become the

governing party in America. Four governors, three conserva-tive House activists and two of the 1935: 'Bounty' Film Crew Overboard Republicans' most influential polit-

ical consultants met at Blackberry Farms. The host and prime mover was Tennessee's Governor Lamar Alexander, who takes over this summer as chairman of the National Governors Association. The other governors were Dick Thorn-burgh of Pennsylvania and John Sununu of New Hampshire (the chairman and vice chairman of the Republican Governors Association) and Jim Martin of North Carolina, a former House member.

With them were pollster Robert Teeter and campaign consultant Douglas Bailey, products of the party's progressive wing and strategists for many Republican gubernatorial candidates; and three leaders of the House Conservative Opportunity Society, a controversial group that thinks of itself as the cutting edge of "the Reagan revolution" — Newt Gingrich of Georgia, Connie Mack of Florida and Car-

roll Campbell of South Carolina. The session was the result of a call from Mr. Alexander to House Minority Whip Trent Lott, a Mississippi Republican. The governor, as he told me, expressed his "frustration" that whenever the party had a campaign strategy meeting, we get a wagon load of Washington, D.C., operatives talking about the gold standard and Afghanistan and a lot of other things that can't possibly get a Republican elected

mayor of Johnson City.

start of a parallel effort to inject intellectual substance into the RGA by identifying Republican themes and programs that rely on "I told Trent that some of his state level leadership. In addition to right-wing friends have helped the education, the group focused on the

need to improve America's connetitiveness in the international economy — including what Representa-tive Gingrich called "mutual trade"

policies as an alternative to free

on the national level, but we don't trade or protectionism. The spontaneous focus on job local level. I asked him if he could development and trade policy which the Reagan administration has brushed aside with laissez-faire nostrums - shows the usefulness for a party of mixing state and federal perspectives. It carries a warning to the Democrats — who Farms meeting. (Representative have just launched a national policy commission dominated by state and local officials but with a cum-

bersome 100 people involved. Meanwhile, the Tennessee meeting sends a message to establish-ment Republicans who dismiss the Gingrich gang as publicity-seeking bomb-throwers. The four governors went to Gingrich & Co. for ideas and found them. House Republican moderates, who have talked about meeting with their party's governors but typically procrastinated,

have again been bypassed.

Finally, these Republicans have the germ of an idea that might in fact move the Reagan revolution into a new phase. Mr. Campbell, who will leave the House next year to run for governor of South Carolina, put it best: "We have won at the national level by promising to restrain the federal government's role. But people want and expect their state governments to be active and involved in solving problems."

I am more convinced than ever that the 1986 gubernatorial elections are the next critical battleeround for American politics. The Democrats who control two-thirds of the states need to understand that the Republicans are coming at them in a more serious way than

they have ever seen. The Washington Post,

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Turkish Imam on Trial ol Down For Writing Sex Guide

Author of Best-Selling Book Charged With Urging Return to Islamic Custom

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service ANKARA - A prominent Moslem clergyman has gone on trial in Istanbul on a charge of "advocat-ing a remm to Islamic practices in social life" in publishing a best-selling book, "Sexual Life Accord-

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The prosecutor demanded seven and a half years of imprisonment for the clergyman. Imam Ali Riza State of the state Demircan, as the trial began in the state security court on Thursday. The imam also faces a later trial before a regular court on a charge of "defaming and insulting Islam Company who as and the Prophet Mohammed" in

the book. The accusation of advocating the application of Islamic law is the more serious charge by far. Although about 99 percent of the more than 50 million Turks are Moslems, the republic founded by Mustafa Kenal Ataturk in 1923 is

breez Chang determinedly secular. The modern upsurge of Moslem fundamentalism in many parts of the Islamic world has made governments in Turkey especially sensitive to stirrings that suggest a call to introduce aspects of Islamic law as the law of the land.

Imam Demircan's two-volume work, a mixture of guidance on sexual technique and admonitions to follow his interpretations of Isjamic scriptural morality, offended on two grounds. It violated the tradition of a country that has been slow to follow the international trend toward candor about sex, and it provoked concern among authorities who seek to protect the secular basis of modern Turkey.

AUTO CONVERSION

EPA / DOT

The government has removed Imam Demircan from the Istanbul mosque at which he preached. Although Islam was disestablished as Turkey's official religion in 1928. the government nevertheless appoints all imams and pays their

Imam Demircan's book, which appeared last March, quickly sold 10,000 copies, making it an exceptional commercial success. Its serialization by Gunaydin, an Istanbul daily newspaper, prompted the public prosecutor to bring charges and order the book withdrawn from circulation.

The government moved to transfer the imam to a job outside Istanbul, but he refused and was sus-

Although photographs of lightly clad women have become common in the press and mild pornography has become available. Turkish society remains more easily shocked than that of most countries by explicit discussions of sex.

A university-educated young woman who was asked by an em-bassy for which she works to read and summarize the book said Turks were particularly shocked that the book roixed sex and religion. "Religion is holy and sex is considered something very private," she said.

To bring them together is consid-

you will not be tempted into doing counter to the government's advocated his examples to illustrate an Islam-adultery. At the same time, the ing all forms of birth control to be book emphasized Islam's prohibitions against adultant hourself. The work abounds in purported details of the control to be contracted details of the control to be control to purported details of Mohammed's uality and sexual deviation. law by having only one wife. They marital life with his nine wives. It lmam Demircan recalled in deviation have nine children and a grand-tail the specific penalties for sexual child.

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Imam Ali Riza Demircan, the author of "Sexual Life According to Islam," with the woman who published the book, Mahi Gungor, in Istanbul where he is being tried.

whether the graphic examples the offenses prescribed in Islamic law. imam cited derive from accurate although he stopped short of exrenderings of the Arabic scriptures plicitly demanding their applica-or from loose translations and peror from loose translations and per-

sonal interpretation. Islam requires of women total sex-ual subservience to their husbands. sexual acts or sex with animals, beatings for lesbians and blinding The imam also described Mohammed as urging men to satisfy immediately all stirrings of desire

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onal interpretation.

According to lunarn Demircan, adulterers, death for male homofor voyeurs. This is believed to be the basis of the charge of calling for Islamic law in social life.

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Italian Communists to Meet on Setbacks

By Loren Jenkins Washington Post Service ROME - The Italian Communist Party, stung by recent electoral defeats that put in question its rep-

utation as the most successful and largest Communist movement in the West, has decided to convene a special congress aimed at revital-Political observers said the move

to call a congress a year ahead of schedule and to assign its preparation to a 70-member commission instead of leaving it, as usual, to the top leaders, reflected the state of turmoil among the Communists. The decision came Wednesday at

the end of a three-day meeting of the party's Central Committee. Acthe party year as committee Ap-cording to a senator who attended, the standing of the movement was bothy debated and, by implication, the year-old leadership of Alessandro Naua was questioned.

two election failures this year, the party's apparent "identity crisis"

The Central Com and its isolation after two years of culminated a period government by a five-party coalition under the Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi.



Alessandro Natta

The issues, said the senator, were will now be left to the party con-

The Central Committee meeting culminated a period of self-analysis initiated by Mr. Natta after the defeat in June of a Communist-proposed referendum that chal-"We all agreed that things have lenged Mr. Craxi's plan to end to change." the senator said. "What automatic pay increases pegged to we couldn't agree on was how. That the cost of living.

30 percent. Its performance in proto rally even the working class was main in the wilderness. a shock to the party.

vent of the first non-Christian Democratic prime ministers in the 1980s, the party no longer attracts voters as a sole viable alternative to the Christian Democrats, who had been dominant since World War II.

When the Communist Party's fortunes were at their height, under Enrico Berlinguer in the 1970s, even Christian Democrats began to believe in an mevitable sharing of power with the Communists.

All that changed in the 1980s when the Socialist Party, under the leadership of Mr. Crasi, broke out of its own ideological isolation to play a role as a power broker be-tween the larger Christian Demo-cratic and Communist parties

"The Communist problem is simply that today Italian voters undensiand there are alternatives to Communist and Christian Demo-cratic rule," said Paolo Garimberti.

In 1976, 34.5 percent of the elec-torate voted Communist, and the Stampa. "That has left the Comparty controlled most large cities, munists replated and alone Until In 1983, the party won just under they can find a way of forging alliances with the Socialists, whom vincial elections two months ago they now just attack, or some other was only slightly higher. The fathere natural political affy, they will re-

Mr. Natta, 67, was elected to Analysts say the problem of the head the party in June 1984, when Communists is that, since the ad- its fortunes were already showing signs of decane. He has been blamed by many stalwarts for the

recent sense of drift. Responding to internal pressures. Mr. Natta called for an open dehate to "reflect on our policies." In response, leader after leader offered interviews in the press to air their opinions, underlining that the party was hadly split about its future, and even about the present.

Luciano Lama, head of the powerful General Union of Hahan Workers, complained in print that "there is a loss imagination, of confact with reality and the problems of Italian society."

Mr. Natta was on the defensive Monday when he addressed the Central Committee. He was said to have called for a return to the party's traditional "democratic centralism," meaning disciplined sub-

Four West German wines, all

from the Rheinhessen region, were

Austrian Coalition Threatened by Wine Scandal

VIENNA - Chancellor Fred Sinowatz demanded an end Friday to political squabbling over blame for Austria's wine scandal, which could cause trouble for his uneasy

coalition government. Mr. Sinowatz spoke as the authorities in Austria and in other countries recovered more wine contaminated by a poisonous sweetenchemical, normally used in tomobile antifreeze. Austria's agriculture minister also promised Friday a new wine law that would

be the strictest in the world.

The ministry gave the ambassadors of 35 nations a list of contaminated wine. Bottles have already been found in Japan and the United States, but most concern has been in West Germany, the main

In Bonn, Health Minister Heiner Geissler announced moves to tighten controls on wine imports as his ministry's danger list of Austrian wines increased to 350.
Officials of the various Austrian

ministries involved have appeared

Several members of the spectors of containing chemicals, two-year-old government have In Bonn, the Health Ministry been touched by financial and other search to the past year and the government has been forced into a number of embarrassing policy remainder of embarrassing policy remainder the policy remainder of embarrassing policy remainder the policy

"We have to rally together," Mr. Sinowatz said, "to draw the consequences from this scandal, caused by a few criminal businessmen, and ensure it cannot be repeated." Any internal disputes would

only compound the damage already caused to Austrian trade and its image abroad, he said. The authorities have issued arrest warrants for 10 persons accused of adding the chemical dieth-

ylene-glycol to wine to make it sweeter. In some wines they have found lethal levels of the chemical which can cause nerve, brain and kidney damage. Mr. Haiden said that his minis-

try was preparing new rules for checking and labeling wine. The Austrian wine law will be the strict-est in the world," he said. There would be a ban on adding sweeten-

A spokesman for the Austrian



27 July 1980 On the fifth anniversary of the death of H.I.M. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran.

isjon for his united country embraced the past, influences the present and will shape the future. From Hossein Daneshvar who was homoured to have known and served him.

Iran has lost an effective leader who, far from being parochial, had a better understanding of the great forces that move the world than leaders of most major countries.

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Latvia and Lithuania to protest So-

vict rule. a Stockholm newspaper said it had received an anonymous letter threatening to blow the ship up. The Soviet press has described

the cruise, due to reach Helsinki on Sunday for a human rights demon-

Weinberger Says Reagan Remark Justified on Soviet

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said that President Ronald Reagan was justified in calling the Soviet Union an "evil empire," because that spotlighted "the coercive and tyrannical system of our Commi-

nist adversaries." In an address Thursday before leaders of 30 nations attending a conference of the International Democrat Union, Mr. Weinberger New AIDS Drug

dent Reagan in a 1983 speech.

Mr. Reagan denounced Soviet
communism as "the focus of evil in the modern world" in a March 1983 address to church leaders in the modern world in a March 1983 address to church leaders in Orlando, Florida, and urged them to beware of the temptation of ignoring "the aggressive impulses of an evil empire."

Mr. Weinberger told the conference that he department of health and the department of health and

The ceremonies are to be attended by 35 foreign ministers in Helsinki pext week.

The cruise organizers said they had asked the Swedish Navy to keep their ship under electronic surveillance to detect any attempt by the Soviet Navy to interfere. They said the liner would stay in international waters while off the

Those on board included about Those on board inclined about 100 Americans of Baltic origin, 100 Swedes of Baltic origin, some members of Sweden's parliament, journalists and Vladimir K. Bukovsky, a Soviet dissident who left a Soviet labor camp for the West in 1976. The organizers said they would throw wreaths into the sea in memory of Balts who they said, had

ory of Balts who, they said, had died trying to defect to the West. But they said that, contrary to

Soviet reports, they had did not plan to beam radio broadcasts or send messages in balloons or con-

The Soviet Union annexed Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in 1940.

U.S. May Test

WASHINGTON — An experi-mental drug used in France against AIDS, or acquired immune defi-

ence that he deployed the practice and human services, said the of lumping the United States and French manufacturer of the drug. the Soviet Union together as "so- known as HPA 23, had filed an perpowers," saying that implied a application to test it in the United

> It was disclosed Tuesday that an while hospitalized in France.





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Baltic Emigrés Start Cruise To Protest Rule by Soviet Baltic emigres sailed Friday on a the Helsinki accords on European cruise off the coasts of Estonia, security and cooperation.

The sailing was delayed by a bomb scare. Swedish police carried out a full-scale search of Baltic Star, the Panamanian-registered liner chartered for the cruise, after Starkholm searchers said it had Soviet coast.

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moral symmetry. Among those attending the con-ference were Prime Minister Mar-American film star. Rock Hudson, garet Thatcher of Britain and Vice has the disease that cripples a vic-President George Bush, who were tim's immune system. Medical among the founders of the organi- sources in Paris said Mr. Hudson zation of conservative politicans in had been treated with HPA 23

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company's accounting), Sotheby worldwide sales moving up slightly from £334.1 million to £337.5 mil-

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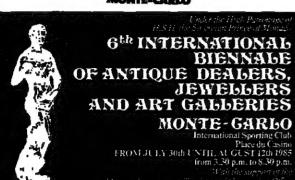
International Herald Tribune

A detailed comparison of their \$181.7 million this season, up from financial performance is difficult \$110.5 million; other paintings, inbecause the two houses do not procluding Old Masters, the Victorian been brilliant for Sotheby's and duce comparable figures. Soth- schools and their contemporary reasonably good for Christie's. eby's, which became a private com- counterparts, rose from \$101.8 mil-Sotheby's has substantially in- pany with A. Alfred Taubman's lion to \$116.8 million.

> the heaviest contingent in the art market. Sotheby's had two world-Impressionists, Contemporary as — it adds, tantalizingly — are paintings and photography totaled the markets, and this implies differ-

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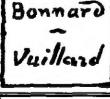
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creased the distance separating it takeover in 1983, refuses to divulge
The trend might accelerate in regional figures, but it would seem Sotheby's favor. In the United With worldwide sales totaling to have scored more heavily against States, the furor caused by Chris-£502 million (\$642 million by the Christie's in the United States. tie's admission that in 1981 David Christie's, which does release a na- Bathurst, then its New York presitional breakdown, had sales total- dent, had lied in declaring that ing \$204.3 million in the United three paintings were sold when States, down 2 percent from last only one had found a buyer above season's \$209 million. One source the reserve, has harmed Christic's says it has progressed 25 percent season's \$209 million. One source the reserve, has harmed Christie's over the 1983-84 season. Christie's said Sotheby's U. S. market share image. Sotheby's press release says in pictures of every category, from little beyond pointing to its 25.3-Old Masters to Victorian and Con-tinental paintings (i.e., kitsch) and nificant fact does emerge: Fifty-Contemporary paintings, reached one persons will be laid off in the 71 percent from January to June United States, bringing Sotheby's worldwide staff down to about Sotheby's lead in this field is im- 1,350. The explanation for the job portant because pictures represent cutting comes at the end: "It is the heaviest contingent in the art quite clear . . . that the costs of market. Sotheby's had two worldwide figures available in this area: London are dramatically different,

> ent strategies." In New York certain types of sales will no longer be held, such as Japanese works of art (for which read "objets d'art"; sales of prints will continue), musical instruments and "collectibles," which may mean anything from badges to corkscrews or items connected with the Beatles. Experts, Sotheby's reassuringly notes, will be retained in New York "to provide a full service for American clients." This means they will be there to pack off to London any items valuable enough to justify the effort.

Most significant, perhaps, is a defensive tone that creeps into the release. Michael Ainslie, Sotheby's quoted as saying that the manage-ment will "question some of the traditional focus on volume and will remember Sotheby's late March sale of Impressionist and Modern Paintings, where 46 per-cent in value, in one session, failed to sell. In April there was a difficult moment in the Islamic week when more than 24 percent of the manuscripts and leaves failed to reach their reserves. In one Old Master



CAPITOL ART - Larry Keck, a conservator at the U. S. Capitol, restoring one of 24 medallion murals by Constantino Brumidi, an Italian immigrant who worked as an artist in the Capitol from 1855 until 1880 and also painted two larger murals. The Capitol collection is one of the most important in Washington, with 785 pieces of art, many of them depicting scenes from U.S. history.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

expansion at any cost." His next disaster was suffered by Christie's statement, that this "is not a reac- in New York in early June, when reserve prices.

The two auction houses can no longer ignore the market reaction against speculation. This is appar-ently what is meant by Ainslie's remark that "the market proved more price sensitive and showed some resistance to quick resales."

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top executive under Taubman, is paintings sale, the bought-in rate sive focus in Sotheby's release, dat-quoted as saying that the management will "question some of the Nor was Sotheby's alone in this ment changes in New York. Julian Nor was Sotheby's alone in this ment changes in New York Juneau and Sotheby's alone in this uncomfortable position. A worse Thompson, chairman of Sotheby's million in 1984-1985, an increase of disaster was suffered by Christie's International and of Sotheby's 30 percent, The Associated Press London, is neither mentioned nor reported from London. tion to difficult times nor to a soft two-thirds of a one-man Old Mas-market," will be greeted with skep-ticism by professionals. Too many as an investment failed to reach the paragraph that blandly refers to pected his name to crop up in the paragraph that blandly refers to what is clearly Sotheby's first topmanagement upheaval since Taubparagraph' that blandly refers to what is clearly Sotheby's first top-management upheaval since Taubman bought the company. James J.

Lally is replaced as president of Sotheby's North America by John

L. Marion previously chivmen of

building up Sotheby's Chinese after serving two years for homo-sales in Hong Kong Lally will sexual practices. leave Sotheby's at the end of this Fleming also paid £2.750 pounds year, a major loss to the company. each for two love letters from Mrs. ters to King George IV from Lally is one of the most highly Wilde to Arthur Lee Humphreys, a estranged wife, Maria Fitzherberg researded experts on early Chinese writer and publisher who managed were sold for £13,200 to an anony. regarded experts on early Chinese art operating in the auction world. His reputation is surpassed only by

Wilde to Artitul Lee running to writer and publisher who managed art operating in the auction world. Hatchards bookshop in Piccadilly. In the same auction Monday a 387-His reputation is surpassed only by that of Thompson, who has been in page veltum notebook in which copy of King Charles II's Declara-the field longer. Thompson, who William Butler Yeats wrote drafts tion of Breda signed in the Nether built up Sotheby's Chinese strong- of his poems between 1930 and lands before the monarchy was no hold in Hong Kong, was running it jointly with Lally, who enjoys the same high standing within the Chi-nese collecting and dealing com-menting as he does with American

ly's departure. Marion, as an auctioneer, probably outshines all his colleagues in the United States, but he lays no claim to expertise. Diana D. Brooks, a financial expert, is promoted to chief operating officer and will share part of his responsi-bilities. However brilliant they may be in their respective domains, Sotheby's North American management will inevitably be less attuned to the specific problems of the art market and at least as important, to the psychological atti-tudes that prevail here.

Elements of uncertainty have thus been introduced into the American domains of the two leading auction houses. This may not show too much in the fall, since most negotiations concerning forthcoming sales would have been concluded by late July. The moment of truth will come next spring, when the U.S. economy will most likely go through its first significant cooling-down period since 1981-1982.

■ Phillips Reports Sales

The third-largest London anc-tion bouse, Phillips, which also has a New York operation, said Thurs-

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L. Marion, previously chairman of ported from London. The docu-Sotheby's North America. Lally is ment was signed by the writer on the man who joined Thompson, a the evening before he was released leading expert in Chinese art, in from prison at Reading in 1897

book dealer for £275,000, almon twice Sotheby's top estimate. On Tuesday at Sotheby's, six la mous private bidder. Another private collector paid £93,500 for a 1933 was bought by an Oxford stored in 1660.

Christie's Asks Law Firm No explanation is given for Lal-y's departure. Marion, as an auc-

connection with an urgent internal it as a way of protecting against review of its auction practices and organized bidding. Art dealers de-

The review was undertaken after a Christie's executive, David Bathurst, resigned his key posts with the firm, admitting that he had lied when he said three paintings were sold at an auction in May 1981. Only one had been sold. "In light of recent developments,

we are taking a detailed look at all our business practices," Christo-pher Burge, president of Christie's New York, said in announcing that it had retained the firm of Simpson Thacher and Bartlett.

"brings an objective eye to this look at ourselves." Asked if the firm would be looking at the care. would be looking at the actions of any individuals, he said, "Absolutely not."

er "everything from the moment something is consigned to the moment it leaves our premises."

Bathurst's lie in 1981 was intended to minimize the damage a bad sale can have on the art market.

The majority of people wait for Only one of eight paintings was sold because the rest failed to meet the reserve price agreed upon secretty in advance between the seller and auctioneer.

The auction houses make their money on both ends of a sale. Buyers are charged about 10 percent of the sales price. Sellers generally pay 10 to 15 percent of the sales figure. but that commission is negotiable and sometimes is dropped in the competition for a desirable work.

Even experienced bidders can leave a sale without knowing who bought what, or if anything was

that fails to fetch the reserve price is said to be "bought in," and is returned to the seller. Auctioneers

fairs, will hold hearings this fall on N EW YORK — Christie's anthe hidden reserve, which be him attacked as a deceptive trade preservation house officials defend nounce it.

Clyde Newhouse, the third gesteration of his family to run the Newhouse Galleries in Manhanan recalls an auction in May where 21 times the auctioneer dropped his hammer and proclaimed paintings sold; later a list was sent out telling what had actually changed hands; "Only seven were sold, but if you were at that auction, you would be under the impression that all were sold," Newhouse said.

Nor can the audience at an auchacher and Bartlett.

He said in an interview that the Many experienced bidders arrange

Graham, fifth-generation owner of the Graham Gallery, said he had seen auctioneers call out phony Burge said the review would cov-everything from the moment John L. Marion, chairman of Sotheby's North America and one of the world's leading auctioneers, said he had sometimes done that to

> the bidding to get on with it to decide whether they are going to get involved," Marion said. Announcing nonexistent bids "is all part of a very organized market

He also defended the hidden reserve. Without it, he said, there would be a danger of dealers join-ing forces to hold down prices.

Aponte said New York City was likely to consider a requirement that the reserve price be announced. in advance and that auctioneers be required to announce whether a

work has been sold or bought in. He said his office had received ven sold.

numerous complaints about aucthe reason is the reserve. A piece tion house practices, including reports that they sometimes secretly join in bidding on a work. "This whole practice that we are seeing usually do not announce when a now seems to reflect that the aucwork is bought in, but if word gets tion houses maintain artifically out the work is said to be "burned." supported prices," he said. They, supported prices," he said. "They. Angelo Aponte, New York's in effect, can control the market

New 'Tannhäuser' Opens **Bayreuth Wagner Festival**

BAYREUTH, West Germany
- This year's Wagner festival at Bayrenth opened with a new production of "Tannhäuser," fea-turing Richard Versalle in the title role and Cheryl Studer as Elisa-

About 58,000 tickets have been sold for 30 performances of Wagner works during the festival, which

opened Thursday. The other works to be staged, in addition to the "Ring" cycle, are "The Flying Dutchman," conducted by Woldemar Nelsson, and "Parsifal," under the direction of James Levine.

Organizers said they had re-ceived more than 250,000 requests The opera was directed by the Italian composer and conductor Giuseppe Sinopoli, with choreography by Ivan Marko of Hungary.

Among audience members at the opening performance was the West. German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and the Viennese painter Ernst Fuchs.

Petit 'Blue Angel' Moves to the Met

EW YORK - Natalia Ma-

karova has opened at the Metropolitan Opera in the full-evening Berlin Opera Ballet version of Heinrich Mann's novel The Blue
Angel." The production plays
through Ang 3 with Makarova

This is the first full-length ballet created specifically for Makarova.

and Gert Reinholm, reverted to the scenes.

novel's concept of the Makarova role as an ordinary, opportunistic young entertainer rather than the amoral, sadistic woman portrayed in the 1930 Josef von Sternberg

dancing all performances.

44. The two basic sets by account of the choreographer, Roland Pelit, who dances the male lead, and bits of furnities and bits

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the new art this way: "Cinema is a series of photographs, and cine-ho-lography is a series of holograms." He are defended the buller me Wilmed it be sad e Holography, a kind of three-di-mensional photography, was in-vented in England in 1948 by the ومعالمة المعالمة المع a ferm to haid coun pros Amount of Very londing service to a report a require. Prize in physics after the technique eart the resempnate beamone had been made commercially prac-tical with the development of lasers Calendar and the money squared to consume sinte the said for Alle telephone in the 1960s. It is used extensively certain objects, and by visual art-CONCENTE - L. DESIRES BORRE ists. Holograms are made by a pro-cess in which a laser beam is split in two; part of the beam (called a on he als matte middle ons that he waste and ien in Sidding et eine 🥦 there exactle There was 5 W 5 P 15 10 15 日本産業 Time the same and

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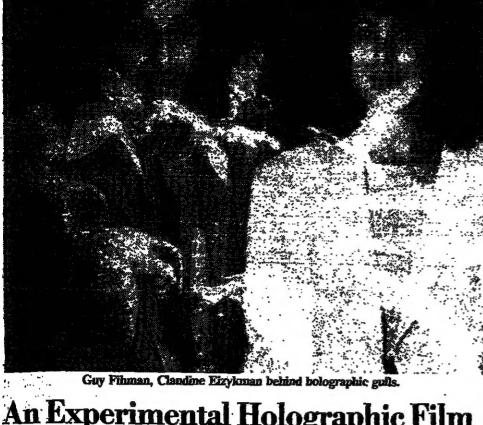
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·(Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times writes, however, that the cast is "a very deft ensemble," that the discovery of the picture is the

Walter Goodman of The New



An Experimental Holographic Film Can Be Seen by One Viewer at a Time

creating an "interference" pattern gon," an apparatus with a rotating magazine of film attached to a rifle nated, provides a three-dimension-PARIS — As far as plot goes, Un Nu" (A Nude) the new film al image. by Guy Fihman and Claudine Eizykman, isn't much. A mummy The first cine-holographic short in flight Marey's "chrono-ph film was presented by Soviet re- raphy is recognized as an imporanding in the center of a room bathed in green light peels away its searchers at the Moscow film instiwrappings to reveal a woman, who

tute NIFKI in 1976. Prospects for the field are dimly regarded by most experts. Holding up an En-glish text on holography published in 1980, Ezzykman said with an ironic smile: "In this book, as in all books on the field, the author says there'll never be a holographic cine-ma, because the problems are too

When Eizykman, 40, and Fihman, 41, began collaborating on holograms in 1979 at the University of Paris, where both are professors of cinema, "We wanted some-thing that gave us three qualities of perception: movement, color and relief [or depth]" said Fihman. "Cinema and video have moment and color - which were considered revolutionary when they were in-troduced — but no relief. We consider relief at least as important."

"We knew the steps in the invention of the cinema, since the 19th century, in great detail," said Fib-We thought, we'll redo this history for cine-holography, like a child going through its develop-ment into an adult."

One of their first inspirations was the French photographer Etienne-Jules Marey, who on April

to pass "from one-eye vision - like the perspective of the Italian Renaissance painters — to two."
In June 1984, armed with a Loses a Lot in Translation 500,000-franc (about \$58,000) grant from the national Fond d'In-

ervention Culturelle. Fihman and Eizykman began work on their 126mm holographic film. This wider film is a first step toward making cine-holograms that can be watched by more than one person

tant predecessor of cinema. A cen-

gram, "Hommage to Marey," com-posed of 20 holograms of sculp-

Over the next two years, the part-ners — they share an apartment filled with film cans, books and a

collection of stereoscopes, 19th

century devices for superimposing

one pictorial image over another to

features to the manufacturer.

camera," in which the film move-

ment is more regular than in a nor-

problem remained: the "window

tures of gulls in flight.

sistance from the French company Aerospatiale, which in March sent a team of engineers with the artists to GK Lasers in Rugby, England. After a day of testing lasers, Fih-man and Ezzykman shot two threeminute films in three days. The results, shown in Paris last month at CESTA, the Centre d'Etudes de Systèmes et des Technologies Avancées, are already being regarded by the French as historic, suggested Fihman: "At the Bib-liothèque Nationale they say, 'This is the first — be careful with it!" tells him, only too accurately,

Eizykman said, "If we get the means, in five years we can do a whole system: colors, and a large format for 25 persons. That's enough to make great films."

to make money."

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Grand Design Shaping Up on Paris Museum Scene

By John Russell New York Times Service

PARIS—Step by deliberate step, a grand design is under way in the museums—old, new and imminent—of Paris.

It should be emphasized that the collection of enough, Electronic content of the most of it.

Meanwhile, the most of it.

thing in that gigantic institution. • The Musée d'Orsay, slated to open in say, will constitute the national museum of

19th-century art. The Musée National d'Art Moderne in the Pompidou Center has been completely remodeled by the Italian architect and designer Gae Aulenti; its reinstallation will be completed this autumn.

The Musee des Arts Décoratifs has reopened with many a new attraction, including one of the most amusing shops of its

 On Sept. 23 the long-awaited Picasso Muscum will open in the Hôtel Sale in the Marais.

Paris is a city of palaces, even if the uses to which they are now put are often less than palatial. The Hôtel Salé, even in its days of dilapidation, with squatters swarming everywhere and every imaginable indignity ap-plied to its noble structure, was clearly very grand indeed. Now that it has been rehabiltated, its exterior and its stupendous staircase must look as well as at any time since they were built in 1656 for an elderly noureau riche. The Hôtel Salé has been a depository for rare books sequestered at the time of the French Revolution, a school (Balzac was partly educated there), the Venetian Embassy and the official residence of the Archbish-

"Don't we know Picasso?" some people ask. "Who needs another museum?" This point of view is especially prevalent in the United States, where museums got on to graphed a sequence of stills of gulls Picasso long before their counterparts in France. Jean Casson, trying to form the Musée National d'Art Moderne in 1945, had tury to the day after Marey's invention, Fihman and Eizykman one painting by Picasso, filed under "For-eign Schools, Spanish," and not much es-termed. When Picasso gave the new museum

The building itself is inun showed an animated cine-holo-

10 of his paintings in 1947 it was clear from by natural light, and the display of the per-uself in the decorative arts, and of Parisian

Balthus and others,

It is in the artist's work from the year 1901 that the Picasso Museum will come into its own. (The earlier work is concentrated in the Picasso Museum in Barcelona.) From that year until the day of his death there is hardly an episode in his long career that cannot be idied on the basis of what will be in the Picasso Museum, especially in sculpture.

And although the graphic work in general is easier to come by, the Picasso Museum will in which drawings, letters, books, photonevertheless be a unique storehouse of rare states, variants, trial proofs and so forth.

How to preserve, order, marshal, elucidate and install this wealth of material is a dounting museological task. Dominique Bozo, director of the Picasso Museum and the Musée National d'Art Moderne, is in charge of the operation. His first concern is to make the house work with the art, and vice versa. By of intermediary between the two, he asked Diego Giacometti, brother of the sculptor, painter and draftsman Alberto Giacometti, to design all the furnishings for the new museum, including the railings that will hump spectators somewhere above the ankle if they get too near the paintings. Diego Giacometu, who died July 15, had a rare gift for the design of furniture that is both plain and monumental, gaunt and considerate, and a first sight of the results of Bozo's commission would indicate that he

the stature of the gal is that he did not want to manent collection has been planned to make

Meanwhile, as if the Picasso Museum were It should be emphasized that the collection not enough, Bozo is completing a radical The so-called "Grand Louvre" will intions of the Picasso Museum, based on a reinstallation of the Musee National d'Art volve the reinstallation of virtually every- stringent choice from the artist's estate, are Moderne in the Pompidon Center, What was very large and almost wholly unknown to the involved was a reversal of the original aesgeneral public. When shown briefly and in- thetic of the museum, which had to do with a November 1986 in the renovated Gare d'Or- completely in Paris in the winter of 1979-80. free, open, impermanent space that could be they numbered 228 paintings, 149 sculp-tures, 1,495 drawings, 1,622 prints, 85 ceram-aries. This led in practice to a chaotic and ics and voluminous documentation, not to improvisational atmosphere, with elements mention Picasso's personal collection of so- of hide and seek that were not conducte to called primitive art and of work by Cezanne. the tranquil study of great works of art. Degas. Matisse, Henri Rousseau, Derain, Aulenti was called in to make spaces that would have an ordered lucidity, in particular with higher walls than those envisaged by the original design.

The first phase of the transformation represents an immense improvement. Not only is the great art of the first quarter of this century represented in a way that would have seemed inconceivable in Paris even 10 years phs and other memorabilia can be studied. Good use is made of the strong points of the existing architecture.

The representation of Matisse, Braque and Leger in the new installation is particularly strong, and benefits by a noble sense of order, rhythm and scale. The Matisse portrait of the collector Auguste Pellerin is a particularly moving souvenir of the heroic period of modern art.

At the Louvre, work has only just begun on the grand plan, but the section of the palace that houses the Musée des Arts Decoratifs reopened early this summer after three years of renovation and refurbishing, mostly to give more space to a collection of 20th-century objects that had been in stor-

The building itself is inundated on all sides record of Parisian taste as it has expressed ated.

generosity. There are examples of wonderful pieces of furniture dating from the Middle Ages to almost vesterday. There is almost nothing in the Musée des Arts Decoratifs that someone has not level.

Anyone who doubts this has only to look at the bedroom, boudoir and bathroom from the town house of the designer Jeanne Lanvin, which have lately been reconstructed in the Musee des Arts Decoratifs

In 1920, Lanvin asked Armand-Albert Rateau to decorate her house at To Rue Barbetde-Jouy, near Invalides. Rateau did not share the general tendencies of the day. He preferred to incorporate elements from antiquity and the Far East, botany and birdhie in an imaginative world unmistakably his

He and Lanvin had a shared sense of fancy and curavagance. It he felt like mating pheasants with daisses, he went ahead and did it, and she clapped her hands. This monf turns up over and over in the museum's suite of rooms; on the dressing table, in the faucets, on the curtains, around the doors,

For the dressing table, pheasant and daiss share the honors with butterfly and folioflower. The table is of black and white marble: all else is of bronze patinated green Rateau and Lanvin had in common a feeling for delicate color and finesse of detail, and in the bathroom he surpassed himself on both counts. Working with stucco, Hauteville marble, yellow Siena marble and his favorite patinated bronze, he invented tonalines of tan, pale sand and other, allied here and there with basalt black, that send shivers down the spine.

The period rooms in this museum also include male preserves, such as the office of an airplane manufacturer, designed in 1417. 19 by Andre Frechet and made in the very image of the dynamic entrepreneur as he was imagined during World War I. All in dark woods with a dark green lamp on the desk, a An element of private affection has always honey yellow lamp on the ceiling and matchanimated the activities of this museum. It has sing model airplanes all set to fly round the been built up largely from gifts and bequests. room. It has a specific and inconspicuous It buys, when it can, but fundamentally it is a refinement that Lanvin would have appreci-

Monet's Blue Period Caused by Eye Problems, Doctor Says

By Larry Doyle
United Press International

C HICAGO — The preponder-ance of bines in Claude Mocreate images in relief - began holographing on film. Like their cinematic ancestors, they became inventors by necessity.

For example, said Eizykman, There is no catalog that offers a dergraduate degree was in art hislaser for cine-holography. If you want one, you have to specify the

Dr. James Ravin of Toledo has spent five years studying how Mo-Fihman said they developed "the net's failing vision and other diffi-culties with his eyesight affected his first continuous-transport film later work. He has consulted Monet's letters to his eye surgeon, mal film camera, as well as special talked with art historians and ex- after the cataracts were removed emulsions for their film. With this amined a pair of Monet's glasses from his right eye. "I no longer see as a link to abstract art. In article in the Journal of the red or yellow. This annoys me territe conceded that his equipment they made four cine-holograms in 35mm and 70mm for-American Medical Association mats, shown at the College of France in Paris in November. But a Ravin discusses this influence on the acknowledged leader of the Imsionist movement, who died in through which the pieces were seen 1926 at age 86. was so small that only one eye

The cataracts that blinded Mocould be used for viewing at a time. And, as Fihman said, the point was net were an important influence the way he saw the world and the way he painted it." Monet's visual difficulties first

became apparent when he was in his 60s, when his loose Impression-ist style began to blur even further, Ravin said. By 1918, Monet had written a note to a Paris eye doctor

to complain of the change.
"I no longer perceived colors with the same intensity," he wrote.
"I no longer painted light with the same accuracy. Reds appeared muddy to me, pinks insipid, and the intermediate and lower tones

Soon Monet was having to labe his tubes of paint in order to distin-guish the colors. By 1922, blues had virtually disappeared from his paintings, replaced mainly by reds and yellows. That year he was pronounced blind, and underwent cat-

aract surgery.

Ravin said in a telephone interview that, had Monet been operated on today, "he could have been out and painting in two weeks," As surgical techniques stood then,

Indian Burial Ground Saved The Associated Press

ELIZABETH, Pennsylvania Added Fihman, "That's enough An Indian burial ground discovered July 4 in the building of a state mark Hunter is a Pari hased and the dock moved elsewhere. state officials say.

however, a long convalescence was bly, because I know these colors tion of Monet's late work might not the symbolic meaning of color."

Monet noticed a dramatic change after the operation. The cat-nothing but blue." net's late paintings was probably a aracts had formed a yellow-brown result of his failing eyesight and filter on his right eye. Now "Monet cataract surgery, according to an obit ophthalmologist whose understanding the surgery of the second second surgery. The surgery of the seen for years, particularly violet and blue tones," Ravin writes.

Just as sunlight seems overbright to a person who has been in darkness for a long time, Ravin said, the lily murals for the Orangerie in

"new" colors appeared brighter to Paris. Monet than they were.
"I see blue," Monet told his physician in 1924, a year and a half

The blurred paintings Monet created as his eyesight deteriorated were not highly thought of at the time, Ravin said, but are now seen

He conceded that his interpreta-

them, Ravin said. He said Monet

sit too well with professional art "It's filthy. It's disgusting. I see historians, and indeed, Richard Brettell, curator of European Monet was not pleased with the Paintings and Sculptures for the blue paintings he created during Art Institute in Chicago, said of Ravin's theory: "No one historicalthis period, and wanted to destroy

eventually overcame the color diffithink art historians would have a culties by using glasses with tinted lenses, and lived to linish his watertendency to resist this type of ex-Brettell said art historians had "a tendency to believe that every as-pect in a work of art is an act of

He disputed the notion that Monet painted blue because that was

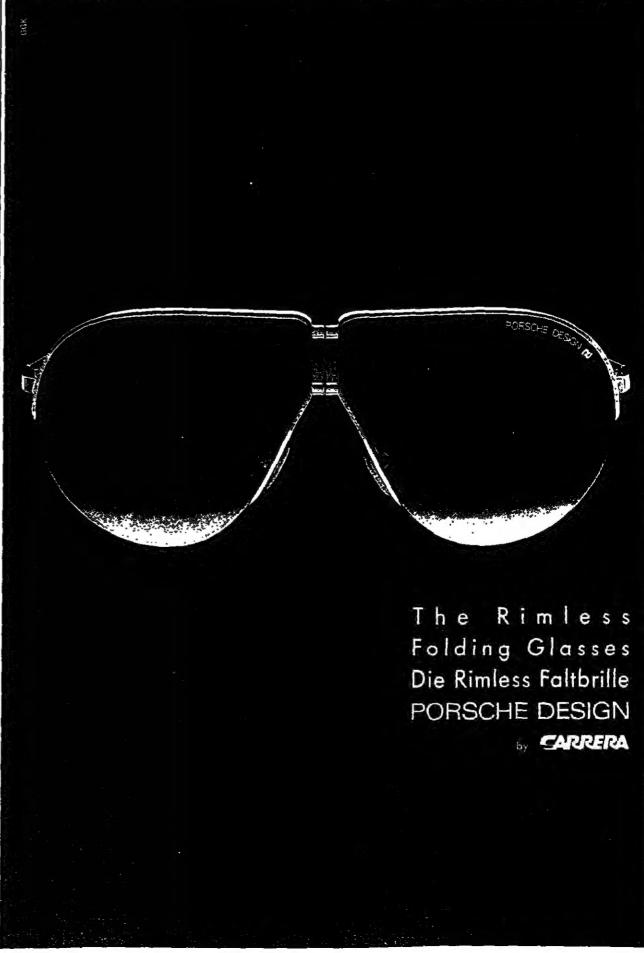
ly has dealt with this very much. I

the only color he saw. "Monet was very interested in

Brettell said, "He was interested in the mood of color, the meaning of color. He knew he had perceptual problems, and if he'd wanted to correct for them he could have." Brettell noted that in the last 100

years "there's been a huge separate hibliography springing up by scientists and doctors on arusts." He said most art historians disliked scientific explanations, perceiving them as oversimplification of the aspects of artistic creation.

But perhaps we've too hasty in our suspicions," Brettell added, "and perhaps we could benefit from listening to other sides on



"reference") shines on a photo-sen-sitive plate, or film, while the other illuminates the object to be holo-graphed. Light reflected from this object clashes on the photo-sensitive plate with the reference beam, 22, 1882, invented the "camera-'Man With One Red Shoe'

By Janet Maslin New York Times Service NEW YORK — The Man With One Red Shoe" was produced by Victor Drai, who appears to be making a career out of dem-

By Mark Hunter

dances around as confetti flies.

What gives this little scene its

cerie magic is that it takes place in

three dimensions. It's as though the viewer were standing in the cham-

"Un Nu" is the first cine-holo-

gram on 126mm (about five-inch) film, and one of perhaps ten cine-holograms in the world, Filman

and Eizykman say. Fihman defines

Hungarian-born physicist Dennis

Gabor, who won the 1971 Nobel

in industry to test the design of

ber instead of watching a screen.

MOVIE MARQUEE

onstrating how poorly French farce can travel. Like Drai's "The Wom-an in Red," based more successfully on a light Gallic comedy, "The Man With One Red Shoe" loses a lot in translation. As "The Tall Blow! Man With One Black Shoe" it was a slender but amusing come-

dy. Now it's mostly just slight.

A musician, played in blank rather than deadpan style by Tom Hanks, is unwittingly singled out as a spy because one faction of the CIA is trying to outsmart another.

The CIA state and the light of the lig The CIA men say things like "Haven't felt this good since I over-threw the government of Chile."

What was once an airy comedy deriors has been staged in a more fiteral sicom dyle that makes the story sily turns of circumstance had absunt As directed by Stan Dragoti, who had bester material with "Love at First Bite" and "Mr. Mom," it has a punchy, angular visual style that emphasizes the flamess of the conversation.

Though there are some good comic actors in the cast, the film gives them little to do. Charles Durning has a potentially funny role as a CIA chief who talks directly into the bugged statuary in his living room; Dabney Coleman, as his rival, does his nasty best with an equally limited role. Ed Herrmann and Gerrit Graham have some amusing moments as the respective henchmen of these two, as does Jim

Behishi as Hanks's best friend. The actiesses are particularly miscast, with Lori Singer as a stony blond femme fatale and Carrie Fisher cavorting in jungle-print un-derwear as Belushi's faithless wife. supposed to be taken straight.

light-connedy charm of the sinuous Singer" and that, overall: "One Red Shoe" has trying moments but the rest of it whirls by as summer comedy ought to, and rarely does."]

Capsule reviews of other films ecently released in the United

Main distributor: York Times on Walt Disney's "The PIAGET - RAUME & MERCIER - ROLEX Gran Via, 1. Tel, 232 1007.

the spirits of dead warriors, and the movie tells of the exertions of a boy named Taran to keep the cauldron from the evil Horned King, lest he bring those warriors to life and conquer the world. Based on Lloyd Alexander's "Chronicles of Pry-dain" books, this is the 25th fulllength animated feature from Disney, and many of the ingredients may seem programmed. The appallingly cute animals include a furry, greedy creature named Gurgi and an amiable pig named Hen Wen, prized for its psychic powers. The spooky precincts of the villains are, as usual, the most fun; villainy seems to inspire the animators. Taran does everything expected of a Disney hero. "Oh," the princess

"you're so, so, so boring." But she isn't exactly a ball of fire herself. Paul Attanasio of The Washing-ton Post on "The Legend of Billie

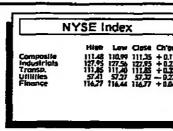
Until the end, when it begins to sour, "The Legend of Billie Jean" is so trashiry manipulative and utterly prepasterous that it's a thoroughly enjoyable hoot. When Binx Davy (Christian Slater) has his motor scooter trashed by the town bully, his sister, Billie Jean (Helen Slater, no relation) goes to the bully's dad, Pyatt (Richard Bradford), with an estimate for repairs totaling \$608. After an accidental shooting, Binx, Billie Jean and their chums are on the lam. Much impressed by "Joan of Are" on the late show, Billie Jean cuts off her hair and is soon appearing on the news demanding the \$608 and braying "Fair is fair!" Billie Jean T-shirts and the Billie Jean haircut become just the things to wear to the shopping mall. Directed by Matthew Robbins, it's partly intended as a satire of the American celebrity machine but it's mostly

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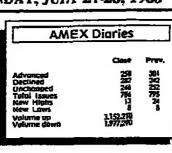
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Dow Stocks Gain, Others Mixed

NEW YORK - Blue-chip stocks ended Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, but the broader market finished mixed for the second consecutive day. Traders said a buy program executed by one Wall Street brokerage house pushed the Dow Jones industrial average up more than six points late in the afternoon. But the rally was short-

The Dow Jones finished with a gain of 3.47 to 1,357.08. For the week, it rose 2.46. Declines out umbered advances by an 8-7 atio. Volume totaled 106.95 million, down

from 123.29 million Thursday. Technology and oil issues and other stocks that would benefit from an economic pickup continued to attract some buying interest. But otherwise the market was "lethargic," said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. "The market is a little bit concerned about

the potential for rising interest rates," said Harry Laubscher of Paine Webber. The Federal Reserve is not expected to push interest rates lower soon and some analysts believe that when the Treasury sells what is expected to be more than \$20 billion of new notes and bonds in its

er.

Mr. Laubscher characterized the market as "skittish" and "worried."

Phillips Petroleum was the most active issue, up ¼ to 13¼. Unocal followed, up ¾ to 31.

Other oil stocks also rose on hope that Congress might pass an oil-import fee as part of its current budget negotiations. Atlantic Richfield was up ¼ to 60%, Chevron ¾ to 38%, Occidental Petroleum 1¼ to 34¼, and Teyes Oil and Gas Petroleum 14 to 344, and Texas Oil and Gas

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Merrill Lynch was the third most active issue, up 1% to 34%. Utility issues continued weaker. Middle

South Utilities was off % to 14%, and Pacific Gas & Electric was off % to 18%.

Warner-Lambert was off % to 39% after plunging 4% Thursday when a First Boston analyst advised selling the issue. In other drug items. Bayter Tempol less the 14% Unichn issues, Baxter Travenol lost ¼ to 14%, Upjohn fell 1½ to 113% and Merck declined 1½ to 112%.

A.H. Robins fell 2% for its third consecutive big decline after it took a \$15-million charge

hig decline after it took a \$15-million charge against second-quarter profits.

Technology stocks firmed. IBM advanced 1% to 132. Digital Equipment added % to 104%, Cray Research climbed 2% to 97%. Data General lost 1% to 41% after advancing 3% Thursday when it reported higher earnings.

Telephone issues were mixed. AT&T increased % to 21%, but Nynex, U.S. West and Pacific Telesis softened.

Pacific Telesis softened.

Food stocks, which did well early in the year as the focus of takeover speculation, were mixed. Quaker Oats added % to 48%. Heinz rose % to 54. Ralston Purina (ex-dividend) was down % to 42. Campbell Soup was up % to 74%. Pillsbury (ex-dividend) lost 1% to 50%. General Foods fell 1% to 77%.

In other blue-chip stocks, General Motors advanced 2 to 70% U.S. Steel added % to 79%.

advanced 2 to 70%, U.S. Steel added % to 29% and American Express fell % to 43%, all in

Cummins Engine was the session's biggest loser, down 34 to 65½. Union Carbide edged up 4 to 51. Reichhold Chemical lost 2 to 39% and Caterpillar Tractor was ahead % to 38%.

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Rising Debt Load Is Forcing New **Economic Solutions**

ABIDJAN—Since 1983, the 16
nations of the Economic Community of West African States
(ECOWAS), like much of the rest of the continent, have been forced the continent, have been forced that and the total continents and poorly by rising debt and restricted access managed capital investments, to foreign capital to seek debt respectively and to conduct a serious alor bilateral aid participation; rethinking of their development

At the end of 1983, the ECOWAS countries owed at least 525 billion to Western creditors. Nigeria by far the most populous of the ECOWAS members, action to fine an estimated 20 person tof all debt in sub-Saharan Africa. Economists point out that the compared with that of major Third compared with that of major Third World debtor nations such as Mexica properties and support from the West. Most have engaged in negotiations with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, the sine qua non of renewed lending. In addition, concentration among African nations in bodies such as the Organization of African Units the World debtor nations such as Mexico or Brazil, but is no less important and a such as the Organization of African Unity, the ADB and ECOWAS has led to a African debtors' weak and narrow number of policy approaches by based economies. ly based economies.

y pased economies.

An official of the multinational African Development Bank (ADB)

Said: "We have been victims of spineone else's debt crisis. At the beginning of the decade, African beginning of the decade, African the region has been austerity. Grant and the region has been austerity. economies benefited from rapidly expanded commercial credit, but with the emergence of the Latin American debt crisis in 1983, African economies were abruptly cut

In fact, of the ECOWAS countries, only Nigeria and Ivory Coast ernment has decided to "go it owed large proportions of their to- alone" without IMF loans, austertal external debt to private banks. ity has meant an acute reduction in However, these two countries are government investments, with only very much the economic "motors" those projects judged most likely to
of the region, with 60 percent of the earn foreign exchange being appopulation and 80 percent of the proved for financing. Nigeria has courages unemployable urban gross domestic product. Their commercial-debt problems may well exchange permits, thus forcing a lvory Coast, which has been de-laye precluded the access of other reduction of imports. This affects scribed as one of the IMF's better ECOWAS states to commercial

The debt crisis afflicting the ECOWAS states must be seen as part of the continentwide development crisis; it is both a sympton and a contributing factor of the

region's negative growth rates.

Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the United Nations Ecobonnic Commission for Africa, described 1984 as "Africa's worst year economically since the Great Depression," citing the "extremely unfavorable global economic environment and dramatic increases in view of developing Africa that he comes that destroyed the soil in Sent-Africa's external debt, interest was declared "persona non grata" rates and debt-servicing costs."

ECOWAS region this year.

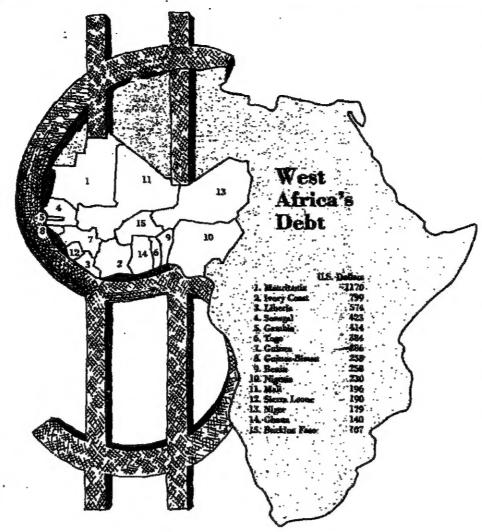
The factors leading to the sharp decline in West Africa's economic fortunes have been well catajogued: an ecological deterioration,
idenduding increasing desertificaition, drought and falling food production; rapid and unmanaged urbanization due to the above
'banization due to the above
'banization of peasant farmers' a depression of peasant farmers' a deStart for Africa "He criticited agrineration of peasant farmers; a de-terioration of terms of exchange, cultural policies that ruined the which has sharply reduced the pur-land, economic bineprints that fochasing power of the region's agri- cused on prestigious industries

growth.

Many of the region's govern-ments have responded to the crisis

the region has been austerity. Gov-eroments have been obliged to cut back their spending, slow down or freeze new hiring, block salaries and reduce subsidies on consumer

also restricted delivery of foreign-



Note: Does not include Cape Verde Islands. Total debt includes short and long term debt per expita for 1983, and IMF loans at end 1984. Debt per capita is total divided by 1982 pop

courages unemployable urban dwellers to return to the land.

"pupils," has introduced a gamma largely as a result of heavy com-of austerity measures as wide as mercial borrowing in the 1970s and any of the region. The Ivorian debt-service burden has increased fif-

Summit Compromises On Nigerian Expulsions

By Howard French

LOME - The summit marking the 10th anniversary of the creation of the Economic Community of West African States ended on July 6 with a series of compromises aimed at encouraging member states to strengthen their commitment to the organization.

In preparatory meetings, ministerial delegations from the 16 ECOWAS members were unable to reach an agreement over the most politically sensitive issue facing the community: the free movement of goods and peoples throughout the region.

Over the past two years, Nigeria, the state most intimately involved in the creation of ECOWAS, had, in the words of a delegate from Benin, "violated the spirit of the free-movement protocol with impunity" by repeatedly expelling large numbers of "illegal aliens."

The protocol on the movement of people and goods rovided for the free circulation of citizens from ECOWAS countries throughout the 16-nation community and the waivering of visa requirements for the first 90 days of presence in a given country.

With the economies of Ghana, Niger, Benin and Togo seriously affected by Nigeria's expulsions, and its continued border closure, a broad coalition of ECOWAS members decided to challenge the Lagos

government over the issue. The debate over the free-movement protocol coin-

cided with the scheduled implementation of its second phase, which provides for the unrestricted residence for ECOWAS citizens throughout the region In min-Supported only by Liberia, Nigeria argued that the first phase of the protocol had not yet been implemented and that, therefore, it would be premature to move on to the second phase. The other members realized that any new protocols that might be subse-quently ignored would ultimately damage the commu-

With the heads of states gathered in Lome, a com-promise solution was worked out whereby the implementation of the second phase would be put off until 1986, when its application would become mandatory. Nigeria's head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, who was elected president of the organization for the coming year, promised that Nigeria would cease to consider victims of the region's natural disasters, that is, drought and famine, as illegal aliens.

The heads of state also decided to set a timetable for

payment of arrears owed by members to the community. ECOWAS officials said that some states had not paid their budget contributions in five years and that only two states had paid regularly since the creation of ECOWAS.

Finally, ECOWAS mandated Momodu Munu, its executive secretary, to maintain contact with the heads of state to ensure the application of community

Age and Succession: A Critical Issue

By Mark Doyle

LONDON — Old age is a crucial political issue in West Africa, as crucial as it has been in the Soviet Union and might become in the United States.

In two countries, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast, the question of age and succession has reached a critical phase. In both countries, the president is due to reach 80 years (officially) this fall, and in neither has a clear essor emerge

where every presidential heartbeat is measured and every hint of retirement or favorites for the top posi-

tion is eagerly analyzed by candidates and observers alike. Meanwhile, long-term economic planning in an already strained financial climate is impossible. Siaka Stevens has ruled Sierra Leone, a former

British colony, for 17 years. In 1978, he introduced a one-party constitution on the grounds that a multiparty system caused acrimony and division. However, the now-ruling All People's Congress (APC) has itself caused tension by its top-heavy, unconsultative ten-dencies and its policy of selection-before-election of

At the top of the state-party structure, Mr. Stevens (Continued on Next Page)

Are Africa's 'False Starts' In Development Continuing?

By Brigid Phillips

ronment and dramatic increases in view of developing Africa that he But Prof. Dumont's predictions for

rather than farming and social pro-

crops that destroyed the soil in Sen-egal, mushrooming bureaucracies that accounted for 78 percent of the The commission has predicted a leaders summon him to conduct in Brazzaville, banning of 25-percent decline in GDP for the Post Dumont's predictions for the depth analyses of their economies.

The Commission has predicted a leaders summon him to conduct in budget in Brazzaville, banning of commission in GDP for the depth analyses of their economies. town of Ouagadougou because developing Africa are just as they were not elegant enough for gloomy today as they were 20 years the streets of a capital city.

The professor, an agronomist who has evolved into a sociologist, said many of Africa's modern leaders now see the folly of the post-independence planning. But the follies still exist. For his most recent study, Prof. Dumont was invited by President

Thomas Sankara to examine the progress of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) under the Marxist



Demographic explosion: Population continues to grow faster than agricultural production.

Development but the Road to De-

is wrong with West Africa. Prof. a country in famine. And farmers' Dumont highlighted the historical earnings are never high enough to problems that hamper progress, allow investment in soil improve-

regime that has been in power since Traditionally, he argues, the price ment, reforestation or any of the from abroad and this will almost 1983. Prof. Dumont's assessment is of grain in Africa has been too low other practices that would improve certainly increase in 1985. clear in the title of the report he to encourage farmers to produce a submitted - "Not the Road to surplus that would buffer them in lean years. They are encouraged to ruction." produce cash crops that bring in
It is a case study of much of what export revenues but do little to help

change, said Prof. Dumont, beed Nations reported that about 10
cause "the people who benefit from million people had left their vilthis situation are the city people lages in search of food, many of this situation are the city people lages in search of food, many of that benefit from cheap food and them crowded into hastily erected foreign currency under the existing relief camps. In late April, the UN (Continued on Next Page)

A Continent Loses Ability To Feed Growing Population The following article has been ex-reported that starvation deaths had

cerpted from "Reversing Africa's passed the one million mark.

Decline," a Worldwatch Paper by In Africa, as elsewhere in the Lester R. Brown and Edward C. Third World, cereals supply two-thirds to four-fifths of caloric independent research organization, was presented to the World Commission on Environment and Development June 24-27 in Oslo.

WASHINGTON - Africa, although essentially agrarian, is los-ing the ability to feed itself. In 1984, 140 million of its 531 million people were fed entirely with grain

A mid-February assessment of But the situation is unlikely to Africa's food situation by the Unit-Economic Commission for Africa

duction a basic indicator of both economic productivity and individual welfare. During the two de-cades following World War II. grain production per person in Africa either remained steady or increased slightly, peaking in 1967 at 180 kilograms (396 pounds). This level roughly one pound of grain per day, is widely viewed as the subsistence threshold, below which malnutrition begins to erode human development and labor pro-

ductivity.
Since 1967, per capita grain production has been declining. In 1983 and 1984, years in which low rainfall depressed the harvest, per capi-

(Continued on Page 13)



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Desertification Trends In Selected African Countries, 1977-1984

Country	Sand Dune Encroachment	Deterioration in Rangelands	Forest Depletion	Deterioration of Irrigation Systems	Rainfed Agriculture Problems
Burkina Faso'	. 0	+	+	+	++
Cameroon		+	+	ń	<u> </u>
Guinea	. 0	0	+	÷	++
Mali	+	++	++	+	+
Mauritania	. +	++	++	+	1
Niger	+	++	+	++	<u>.</u>
Nigeria	0	+	++	'n	Ī
Senegal	+	++	+	+	+

Formerly Upper Volta.

Key: 0 = stable, + = some increase, + + = significant increase.

Adapted from Leonard Berry, "Descrification: Problems of Restoring Productivity in Dry Areas of Africa," presented to the 1985 Annual Meeting Symposium, African Development Bank, Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo, May 8, 1985.

Are 'False Starts' in Development Continuing?

(Continued From Previous Page)

system. Even Captain Sankara. who is open to ideas and prepared to change this, says he is caught in the dilemma that to improve farming it would be at the expense of the cities. And the government is run by city people.

The drama of Africa today is the exploitation of the country people by city people to get cheap food and sustain city life-styles."

The problem is aggravated by birth rates across Africa that average 3 percent. "This demographic explosion further erodes the land. The population continues to grow faster than agricultural production. increased malnutrition and the food deficit. This, naturally, compromises the country's economic and political independence."

A frequent response by young African leaders is to turn to communist theory and implement such systems as collective farming, "a complete failure," in Prof. Dumont's estimation. He cites experience with state farms in Ghana, Guinea, Tanzania and Cuba. State farms contributed to the famine that Mozambique is currently suffering and in large mea-sure helped ruin the economy of Nkrumah's Ghana," he said.

Prof. Dumont praises the efforts of young leaders such as Captain Sankara who have tried to reverse the post-colonial system with new

But the new methods have often failed to produce better results than the old ones. Captain Sankara established a system of Regional

"We must offer a very harsh posed to make possible may be judgment of the ORDs, which do little work, and are generally inefficient," Prof. Dumont said in his

mont argues, is still aid that does little to aid. "Sankara says aid bleed resources with 164 should be used to kill off aid," said for the population.

Ivory Coast, where "the economicals is over," is building the should be used to kill out and, the professor in an interview in his office in suburban Paris. "And he is ic miracle is over," is building the new capital of Yamoussoukro to constal capital of Abi-

tends to keep the price of grain artificially low and discourages rural development and better farming practices. And many aid projects, Prof. Dumont said, are still insensitive to local needs. France sends seed for "salad gardens" to hungry West African countries. "Have you ever been starving and been offered

Or what Prof. Dumont considers the "most aberrant aid project I have ever seen, and I have seen a few in my time": the construction of two major dams on the Senegal River in a joint project by Senegal, Mauritania and Mali. At a cost of \$800 million, one dam will be com-1988. The project will produce people.

"more electricity than could ever conceivably be used by the region."

Education, which has always been based on the colonial system,

But the governments are only den of cost is not construction but ly changed and adapted to local maintenance. Prof. Dumont said populations. He claims that an illit-

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(ORD) to give a revolutionary new that in his discussions with African order designed to improve agriculleaders, he learned that the irrigation projects the dams were sup-

report. "The country people told us countries and the World Bank rethe ORDs are cadavers that are not fused to have any involvement with

Much of the problem in drought-swept western Africa, Prof. Du-tastrophes," there are still plenty of mont argues, is still aid that does little to aid. "Sankara says aid bleed resources with few benefits

existing problems. For example, it dian, which itself was a replacement capital. "There are more light standards in Yamoussoukro, with a population of 40,000, than in Abidjan, where the population is 800,000," Prof. Dumont said. But he was equally critical of Abidjan's modern complexes, which include such frivolities as a skating rink, but tower over the slums of Treich-

ville, where people beg for food. Prof. Dumont, who has studied developing countries from Asia to Africa and the Caribbean since 1929, has some basic prescriptions for West Africa. He calls for higher grain prices that would take farming beyond subsistence levels and break down the "catastrophic" pleted next year and the other by chasm between city and country

which was geared to churning out starting to realize that the real bur-bureaucrats, should be dramatical-

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language in eight weeks. Instead, a privileged few are guided through a school system that takes 15 years and then the graduates are often unemployed because governments cannot afford to keep expanding

African governments must give much closer attention to developing agriculture and improving farming techniques to curtail soil erosion and descrification, he said. And one of the most pressing prob-lems for Africa, the population ex-plosion, must be recognized and acted upon. "Food production will never be able to sustain a popula-tion growing at 3 percent," he said.

Prof. Dumont retired in 1974 but is still studying and producing books on the Third World in his quest to steer them onto more positive courses for the future. After being invited to do studies of Senegal and Burkina Faso, and conducting his own research in several adjacent West African countries, he is planning another book, due to be published in the autumn.

It will be one more of Prof. Dumont's efforts to get his message of the urgent need for change across to a popular audience, with the title, "Afrique Affamée, Le Désert Gagne" (Starving Africa, the De-sert is Winning).

After 50 years of study, Prof. Dumont still capitalizes on his ex-pertise and good humor to per-suade Africa's leaders to listen. "The good thing is that they are listening now. But they still aren't doing anything," he said.

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON WEST AFRICA

Guinean Upheaval: Ethnic Divisions, **Economic Decline**

mit meetings have often provided reversed. the occasion to depose an absent head of state, and this month's for power was based on two issues gathering of the Economic Com- that are at the center of the region's munity of West African States instability: economic stagnation (ECOWAS) was another such op- and ethnic division. portunity, with President Lansana Conté of Guinea the intended vic-

rived in Lome and speculation was rife as to the reasons behind the absence of those who had failed to

At the center of the speculation finally arrived that evening, apparently persuaded to attend by President Gnassingbe Eyadema of country for 25 years, following a ethnic appeal totally backfired.

Togo, so that, as acting president of path described by a former Guin
President Conte described Colo-

In Colonel Conte's words, "Beinister. Having seized the national radio station, Colonel Traoré announced the "exile" of the presi-

Early the next morning, with the CMRN government for its "15 thousands of Togolese dancers, majorettes and musicians massed on the Place de l'Indépendence to leadership for its "ethnically based provide entertainment for the summit's opening session, international

LOME - Africa's regional sum- the Guinean coup bid had been

Colonel Traoré's short-lived bid

Like so many of the ECOWAS countries, Guinea's economy has floundered badly in recent years. On July 4, eve of the opening of What distinguished the Guinean the summit, news of a coup d'était situation is that 15 months ago the in Guinea reached the Togolese country had rid itself of one of the capital, Lomé, site of the meeting. continent's most tightly controlled By that afternoon, 12 of the com- and repressive dictatorships, that munity's 16 heads of state had ar- of the deceased President Sékou

When Guinea's present leadership, known as the Military Com-mittee for National Recovery (CMRN), filled the vacuum left by was Colonel Conté. Togolese offi-cials had privately confided that clared itself in favor of free expres-there was "trouble" in the Guinean sion and liberal economic policies. capital of Conakry. Colonel Conté the expectations of the nation were immediately kindled.

President Touré had led the ECOWAS, he could open the sum-ean diplomat as "anachronistic so-cialism," His extreme centralization of power had left the country

> dowed with natural resources. In his message to the nation fol-lowing the seizure of the radio station, Colonel Traore condemned months of foot-dragging and inde-cision" and denounced the Conte partisan infighting



On the street in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

of popular expectations following the CMRN's seizure of power. Observers in Conakry noted that if it was true that material conditions in the country had not improved under military rule, Colonel Traore's

nel Traore's radio message as the latest in a recent series of maneuvers intended to "convince the Mafore I had a chance to sit down in with an almost total lack of eco-linke tribe that they were being Lome, I had word there had been a nomic development, despite the victimized for President Toure's coup d'état led by Colonel Diara fact that Guinea ranks among the long reign. The Malinke tribe is the Traoré," Guinea's former prime African countries most highly encountry's largest, accounting for 30

percent of the population.

The apparent solidarity of top Malinke officials in support of the Traoré coup attempt has already had grave consequences for the country. While the Guinean Army hesitated in taking sides following the coup announcement, the population of Conakry rapidly respondmit's opening session, international Without a hint of a program of ed by gathering in the streets to radio broadcasts announced that his own, Colonel Traoré's state-denounce the self-declared "Su-

return to the Malinke begemony of the Toure years, the capital's predominantly Soussou population rioted throughout the night of July 4 looting and pillaging Malinke homes and shops.

With the realization that the people of Conakry firmly opposed the coup plotters, the Guin mobilized in support of the absent president. The government has ar-knowledged 19 deaths and 229 wounded in the ensuing violence.

Whether Guinea can escape the nfernal cycle of coups and instability now depends more than anything on improvement in the coun try's economy. The ethnic problem could be handled by a judicious balancing of the four major ethnic groups in the government. However, failure to improve living conditions is likely to lead to renewed

- HOWARD FRENCH

Despite the Turmoil, World Investors Consider Guinea 'Country of Future'

By Richard Synge

LONDON — Foreign investors who have examined West African opportunities closely are largely in ment that the region's "country of the future" is the Republic of Guinea, the nation that made headlines on July 5, when a former prime minister tried to oust President Lansana Conté from power.

Although the coup attempt failed, the incident showed that Guinea is likely to remain a somewhat elusive prize for the time being. However, many people remain convinced that Guinea will turn out right in the end.

After 26 years of virtual isolation from the world under Sekou Toure, who died in March 1984 and was succeeded by a military regime determined to reverse most of his policies, Guinea has now been invaded by bankers and entrepreneurs in-tent on finding the projects most likely to yield good returns. The world's biggest concentra-

tion of banxite deposits, substantial high-quality iron ore and other minerals, including diamonds, gold and warnum, lie beneath Guinea's soil. At present, only bauxite min-ing makes any significant contribution to the national economy, but negotiations are under way on the

extraction of other minerals.

get and promotion of the private. Verde Islands, remote but still a get and promotion of the private. Verde Islands, remote but still a Togo's government is now trying sector. To date, the government has part of ECOWAS, is making a to sell off its moribund state indusbalked at taking sweeping mea-sures that could provoke political instability and there has been little

Now that the international institutions have looked more closely at pared with 300,000). Guinea's specific problems, they have come to terms with a need for a measured approach. Restructuring the state sector, which held a dominant position under Sekon Toure, and training a new breed of administrators to handle the con- payments crisis. cerus of the private sector will take of a functioning banking system for ment in tourism, the prevailing dif-local agricultural produce requires ficulties of finding and storing operated by John Moore, an Amer-the establishment of completely water for drinking and irrigation ican businessman, who has adapted

with the government on project se-investors. lection and it expects to be able to back a major effort to promote Guinea's potential in about a year.

At present, much of Guinea's 5 million people are engaged in agri-cultural production on a small scale, but to keep them active will require major investments in roads and basic amenities.

once local and foreign confi-extraction of other minerals, after the military coup in April

Once local and foreign confi-dence in Guinea's economic poli-cies is restored, the revival of the world Bank is sponsoring the evaluation of financing of other en-treprises. 1984, which brought Colonel Conté country to its former status as the to power, the World Bank and the "jewel of West Africa" should be investment in West Africa is Togo, International Monetary Fund enrapid. Guinea is still receiving more a focal point in the ECOWAS sys-

strong push to attract funds from the United States and particularly from Cape Verdian emigres, who now outnumber the islands' inhabitants by two-to-one (600,000 com-

Already, Cape Verdians abroad are a major source of income for these drought-stricken islands. sending home at least \$30 million otherwise desperate balance-of-

Although the islands could eventually attract considerable investwater for drinking and irrigation must be overcome. The govern-The investors now see a long ment also wants to promote a hand shead but the World Bank is stronger local economy before tion. already involved in discussions opening the floodgates to foreign

> Cape Verde Islands has great potential as a fishing center and this is where the government is hoping to persuade the emigres to put their money. There is also scope for a large number of small industries. In recent months, investment agreements have been signed for a ce-

International Monetary Fund entertained hopes of quickly reaching of a sympathetic hearing in the tem and a country that has enthusiagreement with the new governations with the new governation of the tem and a country that has enthusiastically embraced IMF and World Bank conditions and policies. Togo

tries, set up in the 1970s on the earning potential of phosphates the country's main export. Most of the industries failed through bad lanning and bad management and the government is now offering the facilities to any entrepreneur who can guarantee their profitable operation. The terms being offered are generous and have already attracted considerable interest from

Togo's oil refinery is now being leased by oil companies as a storage ican businessman, who has adapted existing, facilities to a small-scale but highly profitable rolling opera-

Other state firms set for privatization are in textiles, marble mining, detergents, oil seeds, milk

products and plastics. Togo, as a small country with considerable variety and good communications with the rest of the region, also has potential as a tourism center. Here, however, its fortunes will rest on whether it can ment factory and a brewery, and agree to welcome cheap charter the World Bank is sponsoring the tours that would help make it comagree to welcome cheap charter petitive with the other tourism centers of the region, Gambia and Sen-

Other countries of West Africa will be watching closely the outcome of Togo's privatization program. If it works out as planned, IMF involvement, progress on such an agreement was dependent on a devaluation of the currency, restructuring of the government bud
There are, however, some other also has a vocation as an entrepot states in the region where a positive for the bigger regional economies drive to attract private foreign capoff Ghana and Nigeria, although its population is only 3 million.

There are, however, some other also has a vocation as an entrepot tors getting the financial rewards they expect, the program is expected to have imitators throughout the region. with both government and inves-tors getting the financial rewards

Aging Leaders and Succession: A Critical Issue

(Continued From Previous Page)
has wielded almost complete control, making even day-to-day government decisions in his private ofthe also has no popular base (neither do many of the MPs, being imposed from the top) and he may be mistrusted by radical younger be mistrusted by radical younger island of Mauritius in 1982. (Continued From Previous Page)

The 1978 constitution of Sierra Leone names the first vice president, currently Ibrahim Sorrie Koroma, as successor on the death or incapacity of the president. How-ever, there are doubts as to whether Mr. Koroma, 56, has the popularity or physical strength to rule. Neither does Mr. Koroma have Mr. Ste-

vens's support. In June of this year, Mr. Stevens's latest seven-year term of of-fice ran out. Since he had not decid-ture left was the army. ed on a successor, however, the president asked for and, of course, similar problems. Ruled as a onereceived a six-month extension un-

This limbo period has seen a Coast has been favored by Western sharpening of political knives and investors because of the generous yet more uncertainty. Other candidates, such as the recently appointed second vice president, Francis its exports and a lack of genuine Minneh, have joined the fray.

But civilian politicking may to an economic crisis. prove to be just theoretical, as popular discontent at the parlous state uncertainty over Mr. Houphouetof the economy is exacerbated by a Boigny's intentions. Constitutionlack of clear leadership.

Major General Joseph Mornoh, chief of staff of the armed forces, is now seriously considered as a leader who could bring order and purge Phillipe Yace, was sacked and the the country of widely alleged cor-ruption. As with the civilians, how-and competition followed. ever, General Momoh is seen as an integral part of a discredited re-

army officers.

watched closely events in neighboring Guinea, where last year the diotator, Sekou Touré, died. Within days, the highly centralized regime he had built up collapsed as senior army officers took control. A peaceful succession was not

possible in Guinea because the institutional structures proved fragile. On their demise, confusion Politicians in Ivory Coast have

party state since independence by Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Ivory incentives it offers to foreign capiindigenous development have led

This crisis has been deepened by ally, until 1980, the successor of the president was the president of the National Assembly. However, in 1980, the incumbent of this post.

Candidates include the current president of the National Assemgime. Being an ex-officio minister bly, Henri Konan-Bedie. A former of Parliament and APC member, World Bank employee and ambas-

phouet-Boigny. Mayor Emmanuel Dioulo of Abidjan, the economic Sierra Leonean politicians capital, was a strong candidate until last year, when he became em-broiled in a financial scandal. However, Mr. Dioulo still has pow-erful connections, including Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's family. The current minister of defense, Jean Konan-Banny, is another possible

> the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast (PDCI) is due later this year, when, in theory, delegates will choose a presidential candidate for the single-candidate elections. However, since the PDCI "choice" is almost bound to be Mr. Houphonet-Boigny, interest will center on whom he chooses as his vice presidential running mate. This is the man who will rule Ivory Coast when Le Vieux (the old man), as he is known dies.

A convention of the ruling party,

However, the PDCI faces the same problem as the APC in Sierra Leone and many other single-party regimes. Unlike certain left-leaning regimes such as Ghana or Burkina Fasso, there is little attempt at mass participation: When the boss goes, the party therefore crumbles. Also, Ivory Coast is now bordered by military regimes of various po-

Similarly, there has only been one case in West Africa of a presdent handing over power to a successor in a peaceful atmosphere President Léopold Senghor relatguished his office to his prime minister, Abdou Diouf, after some dell constitutional changes,

The problem of succession becomes more acute in direct propor-tion to the personal influence of the head of state himself. In poor countries where the state is weak, established structures come under severe strain when the dominant personality goes.

The physical stamina of the old leaders is another factor. Unable to keep up with state affairs, they become increasingly influenced by "special advisers." Mr. Honphouet-Boigny, for example, has a powerful "kinchen cabinet" of lor-eigners, French, Malian or Algerian, who are close enough to the president to have more influence than traditionally powerful minis-

For these men and women, the altimate power of the president is their lifetime; it is in their interest to shield him from criticism and en litical hues, which may have in- courage him to remain in power. spired unconstitutional ideas in the Broader interests, let alone those of officers' villas and barracks alike, the majority of the people, can In no West African country has come a very poor second.

own, Sierra Leone

preme State Council of return to the Mainte be the Tracte tears the condensate of the Tracte tears the condensate of the condensate of the condensate of the condensate of the council of harmer and shops. With the realization but ple of Consky funds and ple of Consky funds as the Construction of the constructi wounded in the country Whether Counce can material while of come the property of the second

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Regional Fund Is Polishing Financial Image

A fish market at Freetown, Sierra Leone.

its work by the political and economic problems inherent in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the organical states (ECOWAS), the orga rican States (ECOWAS), the orga-mization's Fund for Cooperation, been successful in attracting fi-

The best way to overcome the community's problems, says the European Community bodies.
fund's new director, Mahenta Fall,
Apart from the funding of comgrams and projects and "a vigorous sees a role for his institution in policy of cooperation with all sci-promoting, agricultural develop-entific, technical and financial in-ment.

fund's intended role as a compen- ming . . . to submit to our board of sation bank in intraregional trade. directors an outline of a program. The \$3.8-million computer system for the implementation of these obwould also process data for nation- jectives. The resources for this are al projects. The first part of the not likely to be big, as agriculture is system has already been installed in Bamako, Mali.

that its image will be much im-proved when it has moved into its "Although" planned twin-tower headquarters building in Lome, Togo. But the to reach the farmer, go to the grassinstitution has already earned the respect of international bankers and multilateral agencies without moving from its rudimentary two-story block in the center of Lome.

The fund has a demanding test for interior so that farmers can interest their production.

The fund has a demanding task crease their production." ahead: to finance community debehalf of its least-developed mem-

some time to develop," says Mr. tion.'
Fall, who has been with the fund Ex for six of its seven years, "but it has in the growth of ECOWAS as a kept on track despite the political problems. The prudence of the ECOWAS heads of state is the lems and so we have to be careful of

ediministration in the economic l'Ouest (CEAO)... sector in ins own country, Senegal, "Most-favored-nation status

ment plans in the 1960s and was which came into existence before economic adviser to the prime min-ister in the 1970s. ECOWAS, and if we applied this within ECOWAS, some countries With a paid-up capital of \$44 would have to reduce 90-percent million, the fund has earned tariffs to zero tariffs with no prepaenough from its investments to fi- ration. Some countries in this renance the operational budget. It gion live entirely on customs reve-has also been able to pay for some nues and it would not be acceptable

million first phase of the communi-

LONDON - Often hindered in ty's Intelcom I telecommunications

Compensation and Development is name from significant aid sources, concentrating on improving its efficiency as a financial institution.

The compensation and Development is name from significant aid sources, including \$8 million from the European Investment Bank and smaller amounts from United Nations and

is by careful preparation of pro- munications links, Mr. Fall also

"I feel ECOWAS should do ev-An important development now erything it can to be self-sufficient under way is the establishment of a in food by the year 2000," Mr. Fall computer center to help with the says. "By November, we are plannot appreciated by the financial institutions, but we are planning to The fund's management feels take a lead so that our partners can

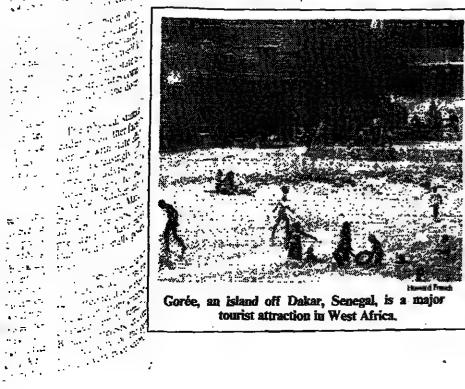
> "Aithough ECOWAS has only technicians, we have decided to my

Industry is another of Mr. Fall's velopment, to promote projects on personal priorities although he is aware of the problems posed by the ber states, to support trade liberal- contrasting political attitudes toization within the community, to ward investment within the region provide compensation for intrare- He believes that ECOWAS "should gional trade and to guarantee for- not discourage foreign investment, eign investments. and, on the contrary, should en-"As an institution, we have taken courage it, with national participa-

Expressing the need for caution greatest guarantee of our success every step we take." He cites the and we always have a good attendance s: FCOWAS summits." every step we take." He cites the overlapping roles of ECOWAS and the Francophone Communautè Mr. Fail les long experience of Economique de l'Afrique de

where he helped draw up develop- now appnes to members of CEAO, substantial project work out of its to them to apply free trade indisown resources, notably the \$12.5- criminately."

- RICHARD SYNGE



Gorée, an island off Dakar, Senegal, is a major tourist attraction in West Africa.

Interest in Oil Potential Grows, but Not as Economic Panacea

By Howard Schissel

PARIS - None of the western members of the Economic Community of West African States may have the immense hydrocarbon potential of Nigeria, but all are mak-ing considerable efforts to cover their own domestic oil consumption needs and even produce a surplus for export

Taking heed of the difficulties being experienced by Nigeria and other African producers, West African states no longer view oil as a panacea for their economic ills. In-stead, economic planners consider possible hydrocarbon resources as a means of reducing the burden of foreign debt as well as providing a fillip for a more balanced approach

West Africa, with the exception of Nigeria, has received much less attention from Western oil companies than Central Africa, where Angola, Congo, Gahon and Cameroon are well-established oil proveroon are well-established oil proveroon. inces. Despite slack oil prices dur-ing the last few years, interest in West Africa's oil potential has been growing. A number of states in the region have revised their petroleum codes to make the investment climate more attractive to foreign

Since the late 1960s, several oil and gas discoveries have been made [in West Africa], but in view of the relatively low drilling density, fur-ther discoveries are nearly certain. Michel Dumestre, a specialist on West African geology, told the Oil and Gas Journal in May. He added that, due to the area's complex go-ology, it will be necessary for oil companies to carry out "careful and detailed analysis of the struo-

known accumulations."

field, located in relatively shallow water not far from the country's maritime frontier with Nigeria. Abandoned by an American company in the early 1970s as noncom-mercial, subsequent reappraisal of reserves showed the field had a sizable accumulation of at least 10 million barrels.

The field was brought into production in the early 1980s by Norway's Saga Petroleum under a service contract. Output has now reached some 9,000 barrels a day, providing Benin with the opportu-nity to improve its trade balance and cover local needs. A secondphase development plan is under way that should boost production capacity to around 15,000 barrels a day by 1986. Benin is also offering new acreage for exploration under production-sharing terms.

The initial success chalked up by Union Carbide in the early 1970s on Togo's continental plateau have yet to be confirmed. Earlier this year, Texaco's Getty Oil affiliate stopped dry its Mono I wildcat. Results are being evaluated before future exploration plans are an-

Ghana has once again opened up its offshore area for exploration alter a series of noncommercial finds and chronic political instability discouraged a host of Western groups. During the late 1970s, firms like Italy's Agip, Phillips Po-troleum, Texas Parilie and Getty Oil were engaged in exploration in Ghana, but most decided to terminate their operations.

[which] can lead to the discovery of Jerry Rawlings revised its oil legis. Esso's small Belier field reached tion in the offshore zone of Guinea Mobil Oil's Coppolant wildcat was new reserves in the vicinity of lation and had an extensive seismic 24,000 barrels a day in mid-1985, and Guinea-Bissau were improved dry. This led the New York compasurvey of the continental plateau This practically covers consump-A case in point is Benin's Same carried out in coordination with the tion requirements. Phillips reportreinterpretation of past drilling re-edly has plans to bring into produc-sults. Hydrocarbon potential in tion the B1 field, discovered in Ghana's maritime territory is said 1982. This could raise Ivorian outto be attractive. Political consider-ations, however, appear to have re-in 1987.

> Planners consider hydrocarbon resources as a means of reducing foreign debt.

duced the country's appeal. Only a few companies bid for offshore acreage, which is expected to be granted later this summer.

of Houston took over operations from the Tulsa-based Agri-Petco on Ghana's sole producing field off the town of Saltpond. Output has slowed to a trickle. Primary Fuel is supposed to invest around \$60 million to raise production to a planned 8,000 barrels a day. Petro-Canada International, the overseas arm of the Canadian national company, drilled two promising wells last year in the Tano basin, previ-

ously relinquished by Phillips.
After being touted as a "second
Nigeria," the Ivory Coast has revised downward its hydrocarbon
potential to more modest proportions, Optimism that Phillips' offshore Espoir field would turn into an oil bonanza was shortlived as technical difficulties, coupled with the high cost of operating in relatively deep waters, dampened initial hopes, Moreover, recent drill-

Exploration drilling on the far western portion of the continental Late last year, Primary Fuel Co. an American independent, Albion Oil and Union Texas Petroleum. Resources, had taken an option on previously abandoned by Esso.

drilled three wildcats, none of which turned up commercial hydrocarbon reserves. Amoco is to spud a fourth wildcat before the end of the year. Onshore, the U.S. independent, Henry Resource Corp., acquired a block covering the Bassa and Roberts basins. The firm must drill at least two wildcats

dispute opposing these two states. The problem involved interpretation of a treaty between France and Portugal dating from the colonial

by the Societe Guinerane des Hy-ing campaign, drocarbures, a joint venture be-Mauritanian plateau has yet to bear fruit. It was tween the Gumean government announced earlier in the year that and two U.S. companies, Superior

offshore blocks for PE2 and PE3, still find a solution to the maritime the Mauritanian side of the border The Chicago-based Amoco Again, this imbroglio involves dif- operations were not judged profit-Corp. picked up six offshore permits after the Liberian government treates. The two governments described its continental shelf for hydrocarbon exploration in 1982.

After a seismic program, Amoco drilled three wildcats, none of the behavior of the completed by mid-1986.

firm must drill at least two wildcars of shore permits near the capital of reserves of no more than 7 million over the next three years.

Dakar. The government is revising barrels. The deposit is located in Amoco took over the operatorship last year of a block offshore offer new acreage to interested near the frontier with Chad. Given Sierra Leone from two American firms next year. A large deposit of the distance from the capital, Niaconcerns, Aracca Petroleum and heavy oil, Dome Flore, was discovered insufficient to justify the construc-

last-spring, when the International my to abandon its two offshore Court of Justice in The Hague blocks in the vicinity of Novakhanded down an advisory judg- chott. Another large U.S. oil firm is ment on the continental plateau reported to be on the verge of an agreement with the Mauritanian government for the acreage relin-

quished by Mobil. Oxoco International is exploring onshore Block 9, covering an area The court's ruling accorded the along the Senegalese border, Atlan-area off the town of Boe to Guinea, tic Richfield is studying the results thus opening the way to rapid re-sumption of exploration activities Block 8 before announcing a drill-

Mauritanian officials were closely following the results of drilling at the beginning of the year in the Guinea-Bissau, however, must Taoudeni basin. Gas was struck on in the early 1970s, but production

as minority partners. Following a mance province in the early 1970s, ton of a small refinery. Exploration of a small refinery of a small refinery of a small refinery of a small refinery. Exploration of a small refinery of a small refinery



GHANA'S ROAD TO SELF-DISCOVERY



The confidence that Ghana has won in the past year in international circles could not have been accidental. Dealing with an economy that was not only in decline but which had left the people helpless and frustrated needed a great deal of planning, fortitude, political courage, sacrifices and above all,

The ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), led by Fit-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings, has astonished critics and scaptics by first haiting the worful decline in the economy and secondly by mobilising the masses of the people to take their destiny into their own hands.

The PNDC's Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) launched in 1983 sought to reduce the beavy budget delicits, rehabilitate the run-down productive infrastructure and, establish the proper priorities for the allocation of scarce foreign exchange resources and above all raise agricultural productivity.

Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, among other international agencies, and various stand-by credit far were extended to the country. To mention a few, the IMF in August, 1983, approved a one-year facility of about US\$252 million and about \$126.75 million under the Fund's Compensating Financing Facility (CFF) on account of a shortfall in exports during 1982. In 1984, another stand-by credit for SDR 180 million was approved. Late 1983, the World Bank also chaired a consultative group meeting in Paris to seek further aid for Ghana. Subsequently, various forms of assistance have been received from Canada; France, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan, the Netherlands and the World Food Programme. A substantial amount of sid has also been received from the Socialist world, particularly the Soviet Union, China and Bulgaria.

One of the secrets of the PNDC's achievements is the level of discipline injected into public financing and public expenditure. Consequently the gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 7.6% in 1984 as compared with 0.7% in 1983 and even le years. The rate of inflation was also reduced from 123% in 1983 to 40% in 1984, while the budget deficit as a percentage of GDP

was reduced to 1.5% as compared to 2.6% in 1983." In the words of the World Bank Representative: "The declining trend of the past 10 years has been arrested in all key productive sectors," adding that "the confidence of the inter-national community in the economic policies of the Government has been restored mainly due to the fact that the export sector is fast picking up as a result of the Economic Recovery

It is not only the export sector - mainty mining, timber, cocoa-which is fast, picking up. The local manufacturing sector recorded impressive upward trend in production.

But perhaps it is in the area of food production that the policies of the PNDC probably paid off remarkably. Backed by an effective mobilization programme and the timely provision of agricultural implements and seeds, the Government recorded surpluses in 1984. Production rose from 172,000 tonnes in 1983 to 432,000 tonnes in 1984. The result was a stump in the market price of maize, compelling the Government to set a guaranteed price for farmers.

The creditable performance of the 1984 budget programme was partly due to the courage and realism with which the PNDC tackled the problem of declaring value of the currency, the cedi. Having come from 2.75 cedis to 30 cedis to the US dollar (from 1981 to 1983), another re-adjustment became necessary for the calendar year 1984. The exchange rate steadily moved from 30 ceds to 50 ceds per the US dollar. Although this naturally raised prices of goods and services, the overall effect stimulated exports and maintained competitiveness in the actor. To cushion the effect of the cediadius tment. the minimum daily wage for workers was raised by 100 per cent, and the producer price of cocoa went up from 20,000 cedis per tonne to 30,000 cedis.

Basically, the policy objectives for 1985 include increasing the momentum of the Economic Recovery Programme, increasing development expenditure, increasing the capital base of selected state enterprises and expanding the role of local authorities in economic management.

According to Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, the targets for 1985 envisage a 5.3 per cent increase in real national income per annum, 18 per cent expansion in the dollar value of exports, a 48 per cent expansion in the dollar value of imports, an annual inflation rate of 20 per cent and a budget deficit level of 2 per cent of

As a result of a combination of measures including increased allocation of inputs, price incentives and provision for substantially expanded financing, higher targets are expected to be attained in the export sector. Gold exports are projected to increase by 14 percent, diamonds by 58 percent, manganese by 19 per cent, bauxite by 122 per cent and timber by 89 per cent. And a target of 201,000 metric torsies is envisaged for the 1985/86 crop season.

Compared to the 1984 budget proposals, the main features for

1985 include 76 per cent increase in expenditure and revenues, a sharp increase in development expenditure, and the imposition of a 50 per cent fee on all Special Unnumbered Licences. Another new feature is that Ghanalan nationals living abroad can now open convertible currency accounts

with authorised foreign exchange dealers in Ghana. Efforts are being made to restrain the demand for imported knowly items, but at the same time the need to stimulate the key sectors of the economy with Imports has not been under-estimated. Imports will therefore increase substantially by 48 per cent, the largest chunk being taken by crude oil - \$211 million. The cocoa industry has been allocated \$190 million, transportand communications \$86 million, general agriculture \$85 million and construction \$55 million. Food imports are estimated at \$79 million and imported resources to fuel local industry will cost \$125 million.

This huge import programme will be financed partly (37 per cent) out of Ghana's own resources and partly out of conventional long-term loans.

While a multilateral approach has been adopted to make Ghana self-sufficient in food production in the medium term, the old system of self-reliance in financial management by local bodies is also being restored. This is part of the general policy of the PNDC to inculcate the spirit of self-reliance into the general body-politic.

Naturally, institling discipline in public enterprise and reducing public expenditure will entail a certain amount of redeployment and redundant labour. In addition to a full-scale policy, the National Mobilization Programme, to resettle underutilized hands in productive areas, the Government has created a fund of 200 million ceds for the retraining and redeployment of Under-employed labour.

A catalogue of the PNDC's economic recovery efforts will not be complete without a very vital statement recently made by the Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr. Kwesi

The Year 1985 is a particularly critical year in our Economic Recovery Programme. Over the past two years, externel financing resources from multilateral sources (particularly the IMF) have been crucial source of funding. On present projections, net flows from these sources will be substantia reduced after 1985. Moreover, it has never been our intention to perpetuate a dependence on external assistance for our development for even in the most favourable circumstances, such dependence can never be entirely compatible with our sovereign national interest."

Dr. Botchwey added that this year, "special attention will have to be paid to the monitoring of programme implementation, the creation of necessary conditions that will permit a real improvement in management capability, and at the same time enable organised workers to play a more positive and informed role in decision-making at the enterprise level,"

In this respect, the Trades Union Congress of Ghana has undertaken a series of education programmes aimed at injecting in the workers a new patriotic spirit. Not a day passes without a seminar, lecture or workshop organised for workers to impress upon them the need to step up productivity.

Further to the call for higher production, which has already began to yield results, a new body, formed at the coming into power of the PNOC, has been charged with not only upholding the ideals of the Revolution but also with monitoring the implementation of the policies of the Government. Called the Committee for the Detence of the Revolution (CDRs), these bodies can be found in all work places, communities, offices, in villages, towns and cities. Formed out of the people themselves, these committees ensure that the highest level of discipline is maintained at all times. The Government itself has not hesitated to punish CDR members who have misconducted themselves, and from all indications, the success or failure of the economic and political programmes of the PNDC will depend largely on the effectiveness of these committees. Together with organised labour, CDRs have represented the solid strength of workers in workplaces, especially in relation to managements. Today, workers, represented through the two bodies, have effective presence at meetings of management, now reconstituted as joint Consultative Committees. As was made clear on May Day this year, by Capt. Kojo Tsikata (Rtd), Member of the PNDC, "The Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) is not meant to be a forum for a contest between the workers and management to show who wields most influence, but a forum for co-operation towards a common aim-increased efficiency and productivity."

All indications are that Ghana is on the road to self-discovery. But this is not being done in Isolation. The PNDC has recognised the need all the time to work within the inamework of the conditions imposed by its immediate neighbours, by the Economic Community of West African States and by the Organisation of African Unity.

As a first major step, the Government has sought to promote friendship and co-operative relations with all countries and to contribute to a climate of understanding, peace and stability that will enable such relations to flourish.

In pursuance of a policy of constructive co-operation with our neighbours the PNOC has exerted adequate efforts to consolidate cordial relations with all countries of the West African sub-region. Bilateral Joint Commissions of Co-operation have been established with neighbouring countries which serve as forums for discussing matters of mutual concern and for enhancing meaningful economic co-operation and collective

Given the arbitrary delineation of borders by former colonial masters, the PNDC has acted to reconstitute or revive, where necessary, the Joint Border Demarcation Commission to enable them to continue to serve as useful instruments for removing irritants from bilateral relations with the country's

The importance attached to the establishment of harmonious relations has been underscored by the visits which PNDC Cheirman Fit. Lt. Rawlings has made to Burkina Faso, the Ivory Coast, Guinea and Benin as well as by exchanges of its by Ministerial delegations of Ghana and her neighbours. Other examples of attempts at co-operation include the quadrapartite meeting last December in Lagos, Nigeria between Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria - which took certain initiatives to strengthen stability, security relations and co-operation among themselves. At the end of the meeting important agreements on police co-operation, extradition, customs and trade were signed by the Heads of State.

At the signing of the Agreements, Fit. Lt. Rawlings made these significant observations:

I believe that our responsibility as Heads particularly over peoples who are faced with crises that have reached tragic proportions requires us to go beyond ceremony, and to raise, when we meet each other, issues which will help us serve our people better, to nudge and prod each other to a better rendering of accounts to our people." He said further:

These treaties which we have signed today give expression to our common desire to live together in peace, security and harmony and build a meaningful solidarity for the economic. social and cultural development of our countries."

He also said that if we can regularise and promote trade between our countries in the spirit of the ECOWAS Treaty, we can provide revenue for our respective national treasuries. Since its inception in May 1975, the ECOWAS has enjoyed Ghana's consistent participation in its activities, and Ghana has assisted in the formulation and implementation of various ECOWAS programmes and policies, Ghana has provided a number of experts in the fields of agriculture, customs and tariff harmonization, monetary matters, energy and taxation, who have conducted studies with the Community as a basis for drawing up ECOWAS policies.

It is also known that Ghana has also endeavoured to satisfy all Community requirements, and that instruments of ratification for protocols and conventions which have not as yet been ratified have been or are being prepared. It is interesting to note that the provisions of some of the conventions which are yet to be ratified, for example the conventions on Inter-State ransport of Goods and Road Transport of Goods, are already operative under Ghana's national regulations. Similarly, a Ghana National Bureau for the Implementation of

the ECOWAS Brown Card Protocol has already been established despite the fact that the protocol is only how in the process of being ratified.

Ghana again ratified and has been implementing phase I of the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence Establishment since 1979. In accordance with the provisions of the Protocol, ECOWAS citizens have the right of entry into Ghans without visa requirement for a period of 90 days provided they are in possession of valid travel docu-

Despite Ghana's present economic circumstances, and to show her sincerity she is currently the third most important financial contributor to the Community, contributing 12.9 per cent of its budgetary requirements. Between 1983 and 1985, Ghana was called upon to contribute UA 2,305,193.62 (approx. US\$2,351,297.49) as budgetary contributions. In addition to the annual contribution, the country has fully paid her quota (US\$6,449,979) towards the capitalization of the ECOWAS Fund as well as her contribution towards the establishment of the special ECOWAS Telecommunication Fund. Ghana's commitment to collective self-reliance could not be

better stated than in the words of Fit. Lt. Rawlings in Lagos: The real challenges lie ahead; not only in the implementation of treaties, but also in the ability to open up ourselves to each other to learn about and from each other, and even to use each other as a mimor of our own situation. These treaties seek to relate to the realities of the contracting parties as we say in the preamble to one of them. Our realities are not very different from one another. In each of our countries the desperate fight against hunger, poverty, illiteracy and disease is on, and we must begin to create functional organs to enable our combat to

be united and hence more effective." Ghana indeed has taken the first major step.

Region Pays a Harsh Price for Dependence on Commodities

price of oil has left Nigeria, the dominant economy of West Africa. in a state of financial crisis.

Nigeria's economic woes, howevgional development has left most can accrue during disinflationary other 19 percent and 5 percent, ECOWAS members' economies periods. dependent on one or at most a few primary commodities for the bulk oil for its export earnings repreof their export revenues.

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WASHINGTON — The sinking median is slightly above the 50cent to Nigeria's 95 percent, but the problem.

decline for almost half a decade. er, are symptomatic of all members major commodity exports is a la-Sierra Leone and 20 percent of of the Economic Community of miliar situation in the Third World, Togo. Cocoa alone represents 46 West African States (ECOWAS) in West Africa's economies exemplify at least one sense: The lack of re- the crushing financial burdens that ports. Benin and Togo derive an-

Nigeria's almost sole reliance on exports from cotton. Primary-commodity exports as a West African nations. It is only to exports, Mali relies on cotton for 41 percentage of total exports varies in lesser degrees, however, that other percent of its commodity export

percent mark. Moreover, prices for coffee and cocoa account for ap-sau's exports. Although peanuts those commodities have been in proximately 40 percent of the com-While reliance on one or two cent of Ivory Coast, 24 percent of percent of Ghana's commodity ex-

In addition to Ghana's almost sents the extreme example among 50-percent dependence on cocoa

When banking efficiency

is essential in Nigeria,

talk to IBWA

percent and 29 percent, respective-According to the World Bank, ly, of Gambia's and Guinea-Bismodity exports of Benin, 46 per- percent of Senegal's commodity exports, that nation derives 12 percent of such earnings from peanut

> The only other major agricultural, though nonfood, commodity exported by any West African country is rubber, from which Liberia earns about 16 percent of its export

ECOWAS exports of nonagricultural commodities are just as plagued by what one International

West Africa from Senegal's 27 per- ECOWAS members face the same earnings. Peanuts account for 35 Monetary Fund economist calls the and overproduction, continue to problem of "too many eggs in one persist.

> where iron ore accounts for 70 per- United States. cent and 59 percent, respectively,

> Togo's commodity exports that co-consumption, coa, coffee and cotton represent is

Given this precarious depenthe past few years has been all the Exporting Countries.

more devastating.
As measured by the World real commodity prices (adjusted for inflation) last peaked in 1980. The next two years of economic recession produced the steepest and most protracted decline in commodity prices since the 1930s. In 1983 and the first half of 1984.

economic recovery in the United States and to a lesser extent in Western Europe combined with supply-related factors to produce a rebound in the prices of many com-modities. In particular, both food and nonfood agricultural prices

rose, some sharply. Since mid-1984, however, primary commodity prices have resumed a downtrend. Major contributors to this slide include a substantial slowing in the pace of U.S. economic expansion, only partial recovery among Western European economies, real interest rates that remain high by historical stan-dards, a steep dollar exchange rate and improvement in supply condi-tions for many agricultural com-

For the most part, the prices of commodities exported by ECOWAS members have followed the general price trend of the past

After falling precipitously in 1981-1982, cocoa prices rose nearly 40 percent from late 1982 to August of 1984, most of the increase due to drought in West African and Latin American producing nations, as well as political and economic uncertainty in Ghana. Since August of last year, however, cocoa has moved erratically lower, eras-ing a sizable proportion of its previous 18-month price rise. In addition to more general economic factors, this decline results from cocca's movement from deficit in the last two years to surplus in

Compounding the price decline is the failure by International Co-coa Agreement (ICCA) members to reach an accord on a plan for stabilizing prices: Even if ICCA members could come up with a plan, the fact that Ivory Coast (the world's largest producer) and the United States (the world's largest consumer) are not members would undercut the potential for lasting

Where the ICCA has largely failed, members of the Internation-al Coffee Organization (ICO) have

recover from the 1981-1982 price bashing, coffee prices began to rise in 1983 and there has been little slippage during the last year. This is almost solely attributable to the ICO's quota system, since funda-mental coffee-market factors, including weak demand, high stocks

The recipe for the ICO's success Chief among the problem na- is the widespread adherence of all tions is Nigeria, which depends on major coffee-producing nations to oil for 95 percent of its total com- the organization's quota system modity exports. Approaching this and price range combined with the level of dependence on one com- acquiescence of the major coffeemodity are Mauritania and Liberia, consuming nations, particularly the

There are, nevertheless, strains in according to World Bank statistics. the ICO. Stocks have been rising Guinea relies on bauxite, from since 1978-1979. The U.S. Departwhich aluminum is processed, for ment of Agriculture forecasts a re-37 percent of its commodity ex- cord world production level for 1984-1985 crop year, while studies Overshadowing the 25 percent of linking coffee with cancer threaten

Perhaps more dangerous to the the 44 percent that phosphate rock ICO is the apparent dumping of off-quota coffee by producers. Surreptitious cut-price sales threaten dence on primary commodity ex- to produce the sort of problems for ports for the economies of West the ICO that discounting of oil has Africa, the disinflationary trend of for the Organization of Petroleum

In 1983, cotton posted a 36-percent rebound from depressed 1982 Bank's nonfuel commodity index, levels but has since been in a tailspin. Global supplies of cotton are at record highs, production contin-ues to rise and consumption remains sluggish. In addition, declining oil prices have made petroleum-based polyesters more competitive with cotton textiles.

A surge in U.S. automobile production, poor natural rubber pro-duction and the International Rubber Organization's decision not to sell from its large buffer stock sent rubber prices up by 43 percent in 1983. Labor problems in Western Europe, the United States and Canada, which forced the closure of many antomobile plants for a time, crased a sizable portion of the previous year's price increase during the second half of 1984.

There was a slight recovery in rubber prices early this year, but the general slowdown in economic growth in the United States, the persistent surplus of natural rubber and better-than-anticipated production of the commodity during the past two years are factors that leave its price vulnerable.

Prices of oil, banxite, iron ore and phosphate rock, which are more dependent on the general level of economic activity and not subject to the short-term influence of weather-related factors, have fared much worse than agricultural prices in recovering from the 1982 lows. Prices for some, in fact, have slipped below even those depressed

Excess production capacity and weakening demand since the late 1970s have burdened producers of all four of these commodities. For the past year, stagnant U.S. indus-trial production increased the downward price pressure. As a resuit, the outlook for recovery in prices of these minerals is almost solely dependent on prolonged renewal of economic growth throughout the industrialized

a severe test of the effectiveness of tions. Although periodic achieve-ments have been recorded overall, the only organization affecting ECOWAS members that can be labeled a success is the ICO.

However, OPEC's croding power underscores that even the most successful of price stabilization ket forces and the lack of members' adherence to the organization's

For the time being then, it ap-pears that ECOWAS members' de-pendence on exports of only a few primary commodities for their economic lifeblood will remain a major detriment to their economies.



Traditional cloth weaving in Tournodi, Ivory Coast,

Organizational Overlap Slows Regional Unity

(ECOWAS), the organization's ex- ation of a functional ECOWAS ecutive secretary, Momodu Munu, described "the proliferation of intraregional organizations charged with more or less the same aims [as] one of the greatest problems facing

Our community."

The ECOWAS region of 16 West kets. African states has at least 17 major economic organizations, most of which involve the community's nine Francophone states. A number of participants at the summit in Lome, Togo, pointed out that the existence of seven exclusively Francophone economic bodies of the subregiou — there are no exclusive-

ly Anglophone organizations has provoked doubts among the community's Angiophone and Portuguese-speaking members as to the sincerity of their Francophone partners' desire to render ECOWAS more functional.

The division between Angloshone and Francophone states in West Africa has its obvious roots in colonial history. Between them, France and Britain carved up the bulk of the region, leaving behind institutions and habits patterned after their own.

West Africa's Francophone countries owe their cohesiveness to a number of factors, most important of which are continued strong ties to France and their contiguous geographic position. The region's Anglophone countries, on the other hand, have made do with a much lower level of British economic and political presence and are largely scattered throughout the region, separated by Francophone states.

France's attitude toward its former colonies stands in stark contrast to that of Britain. With the notable exception of Guinea, the first Francophone state to attain and often strengthened, its links with its newly independent colo-

similar cooperation agreements with the former metropole, which continued to deploy large numbers of "technical assistants" whose role was to train local cadres and assure the smooth functioning of the bu-reaucratic machinery. Most importantly, France continued to back the common currency used by its former colonies, the CFA franc, whose full name was modified from Colonie Française de l'Afrique to Communauté Financière Afri-caine. The CFA franc is held at a fixed 50-to-1 parity with its parent French franc and is freely convert-

The seven-member West African

LOME-In a report to the min- Monetary Union (UMOA), the isterial delegations attending the governing body of the region's recent summit of the Economic "CFA countries," is, by all ac-Community of West African States counts, a major obstacle to the cremonetary union, a primary objective of the community. In contrast West Africa's English-speaking countries all have nonconvertible national currencies and their complement of flourishing black mar-

> The logic behind ECOWAS's goal of a 16-county monetary union, and the eventual creation of a common currency, is undeniable By international standards, the region is made up of exceptionally small and weak economies. Even Nigeria, ECOWAS's giant, suffers from its economy's almost exclusive reliance on the petroleum secfor and it has been unable to forge an international currency, despite its population of nearly 100 mil-

ECOWAS's dream of pooling the strengths of its members' economies and forming a common convertible currency remains far away. These economies together would make for a respectable level of diversification, including exports of oil, gold, diamonds, bauxite, cocoa, coffee, uranium, phosphates and

Besides the host of technical problems impeding the creation of a regionwide currency, there is the sempiternal Anglophone-Francophone divide. The Francophone states are unwilling to risk sacrificing the perceived advantages of their foreign-backed common currency for the abstract benefits eventually obtained from an ECOWAS currency. An Ivorian delegate at the Lome summit said. "We can't be expected to give up the CFA franc, and the Nigerians would never consider joining

phone-Anglophone rivalry in West Africa is the region's two economic owers: Nigeria and Ivory Coast Nigeria commands attention by virtue of its economic weight and population. Its influence is strongly felt in the coastal countries of Benin, Togo and Ghana, and in land-locked Niger. This is evidenced by Nigeria's 1984 border closure and subsequent expulsion of "iflegal aliens," which provoked serious economic reversals in these coun-

UMOA.

Proportionally, Ivory Coast, with one-tenth the population and approximately one eighth the gross iomestic product, has comparable economic weight to that of the Nigerian giant. Although landlocked urkina Faso is the only country

(Continued on Page 14)

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Tying Up Loose Ends in Communication

LONDON — International exundone in West Africa seems alwork on bridges in Benin, Togo
nization of Petroleum Exporting
contries which have visited a mimber most to have become an insuperand Sierra Leone and for feasibility
Countries Fund for International of West African countries in one able problem. Business people studies on the Liberian and Malian trip will know that scheduling of complain about the difficulty of such ventures should not be too telephoning between neighboring tight and that one must always al- countries. Tourists are puzzled by low for the unexpected incident or the problem of crossing national cause of delay.

An aircraft with an electrical fault at Sierra Leone's Lungi International Airport might cause the loss of a whole day or night while passengers are ferried back and forth between the airport and Free-Or an unexpected search by Nigepa's security agents before departure from Lagos might mean that a connecting flight in Abidjan would be missed altogether.

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sircraft can run into the unexpectarctart can run muo ine niexpect-ed, as did Francesco Forte, an Ital-ian deputy minister, in June, when his plane hit a sandstorm on the way to Ndjamena, Chad, and had to land unannounced in Maiduguri, northern Nigeria, where he was detained for a day while the local authorities checked his identi-

Mr. Forte's itinerary for his mission to distribute aid for drought relief in the Sahel was badly disrupted.

But if air travel is subject to disruption, on the ground it is even more apparent that much has to be done to overcome the dislocations that are only partly environmental and are mainly a result of the for-mer colonial divisions in West Afri-

The colonial investments in roads, railroads and telephone systems were made without regard for a future era of intra-African cooperation. Independent governme at first did little better, concerned nown for food and accommodation. to maximize their authority within existing national borders.

The business of opening up West African links might have been left solely to smugglers and illegal im-migrants were it not for the cre-Even the executive with a private ation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the consequent vision of a communications complex span-

ECOWAS is already involved in neing border roads and bridges that form part of the Trans-West African Highway, which will link Nouakchott in Mauritania to Nigeria's borders with Cameroon by two routes, one following the West
African coastline to Lagos, where it
connects with Nigeria's internal
addition, contracts are on the point network, and the other crossing the forbidding wastes of the Sahel through Bamako, Ouagadougou and Niamey.

Compensation and Development the fund has already committed Filling in what the colonists left around \$8 million to construction

sections of the Trans-West African

At least 25 percent of each of the 5,000-kilometer (3,092-mile) routes is either unbuilt or is untarred, according to ECOWAS estimates. Remaining work on both roads is expected to cost around \$1.5 billion, according to the estimates. The money for building these

links can, in the main, be found in the national budgets supported by Arab and European aid money, but the countries with the poorest road networks are often those with the least resources for development or access to aid. The list includes Guinea, Guinea-Bissan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Mali, Here, ECOWAS hopes to play a "catalytic" role by funding studies and lobbying for outside

The main thrust of ECOWAS project spending in the last few years has been in telecommunica-tions. By 1986, there will be considerable improvement in telephone of being signed with France's Alca-tel-Thomson company for similar links among the western states of Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea, with some provision According to Mazariou Dallo, for relaying television programs director of operations for among these neighbors. ECOWAS's Fund for Cooperation.

Tying up the very loose ends of come the barriers to get West Africa's railroad networks gional communications may be the next project. The Orga-

Development in Vienna recently hosted a meeting to discuss the in-tegration of rail systems in five countries. Those present have been reluctant to reveal the identities of the five countries, "so as not to raise unwarranted hopes," but they reported good progress in discussions that could lead to the funding of feasibility studies. They exammed how a more efficient railroad network could reduce prices for goods imported to inland areas and facilitate cost-effective exploitation

A strong candidate for such linking would be Burkina Faso, which has already started construction of a rail line from Onagadougou to Tambao, where there are valuable but untapped manganese deposits.

While plans for new rail construction fit a logical development path, most governments in the re-gion are worried by the continuing deterioration of their existing networks, Ghana and Ivory Coast are currently undertaking major rail-road rebuilding programs, but other countries have been less fortunate in linding the necessary

The prospects of trans-West African railroad systems are much ner than those for roads. With the English-speaking states form-ing "islands" in the contiguous block of Francophone countries, it will take significant political will, as well as major financing, to overcome the barriers to good intrare-



In the parched Sahel: Encroaching desertification is pushing the sub-Sahara region south.

A Continent Loses Ability to Feed Population

(Continued From Page 9)

ta grain production was 118 and 120 kilograms respectively, down more than a third from the peak. Although the decline has been more precipitous in some countries than in others, few have escaped this trend.

As per capita grain production has declined in this agrarian society, so has per capita income. The African ministers responsible for economic development and plan-ning are now painfully aware of this trend. At an April 1985 meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa, they drafted a memorandum to the UN Economic and Social Council, which was, in effect, a plea for belp.

They observed that, "As a result of sluggish [economic] growth and a high rate of population growth, - RICHARD SYNGE per capita income, which was grow-

since 1980 at an average annual without parallel efforts to reduce rate of 4.1 percent, and average per birth rates, overall population capita income is now between 15 growth has accelerated. As a result, and 25 percent less than 15 years. Africa's population is now expand-

In addition to declining per capita food production and income, Africa's foreign debt is growing, part-ly because of rising food imports. The region's cereal import bill climbed from \$600 million in 1972 to \$5.4 billion in 1983, a ninefold increase. By 1984, food imports claimed some 20 percent of total export earnings. Meanwhile, ser-vicing the continent's debt, projected to reach \$170 billion by the end of 1985, requires an additional 22 ercent of export earnings.

Africa's plight is rooted in its

ing at 3 percent a year, or twentyfold per century.

This enormous growth in human members, now under way for a third of a century, is stressing natural support systems throughout the continent. In country after country, sustainable-yield thresholds of forests and grasslands are being breached. Soil erosion, the loss of soil organic matter and the depletion of soil nutrients are diminishing land productivity over much of Africa.

growth, the fastest of any continent are serious, accumulating evidence in history. The introduction of pub-suggests that the continentwide African landscape.

ing at negligible rates during the lie health measures and vaccina- loss of vegetative cover and the seventies, has consistently declined tions has reduced death rates. But degradation of soils may be disrupting long-term rainfall patterns as well. Although no meteorok gr-cal models conclusively prove the link, policymakers must now confront the possibility that under the stresses imposed by growing nonglations, environmental and climatic deterioration are reinforcing each other in Africa.

At issue is whether national governments and international assistance agencies can fashion new, en-vironmentally sound development strategies to reverse the ecologic. deterioration and economic decline that is inflicting such suffering or the people of Africa Without a mobilization of resources, the prepect of reversing the decline in per-capita grain production is poor. Africa's plight is rooted in its Although the short-term effects capita grain production is port, phenomenal rate of population of this environmental degradation suggesting that famine will become chronic, an enduring feature of the

A Start on Intelcom I Link

LONDON — The Economic Community of West African States' \$60-million telecommunications project, known as Intelcom I, has been some years in gestation. Work on the first phase, costing \$12.5 million out of the ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development, started in 1983 and is due for completion in a few months. It provides a 300channel link between Ouaga-dougou, Burkina Faso, and Bolgaranga, Ghana, a distance of 200 kilometers (124 miles); a 960-channel link, including television, between Korhogo, lvory Coast, and Sikassou, Mali, a distance of 250 kilometers; a 120-channel link between Fada N Gourma, Burkina Faso, and Porga, Benin, a

distance of 150 kilometers; and

a 300-channel link between Sokoto, Nigeria, and Birni Nkonni, Niger, a distance of

The first work on the second phase will be a 960-channel link, with TV, from Kaolack, Senegal, to Banjul, Gambia, and on to Ziguinchor, Senegal, a distance of 220 kilometers, a 120-channel link from Ziguinchor to Cachen, Guinea-Bissan, a distance of 35 kilometezs; a 960-channel link from Ketou-gou and Tambacounda, both in Senegal, to Mali, a town of that name in Guinea. The remain work of phase two includes links between Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and Mali, Mali and Guinea and extension of Mail's internal net-

-- RICHARD SYNGE

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N1 = US\$1.3359; S 0.9258; FF 10.5956

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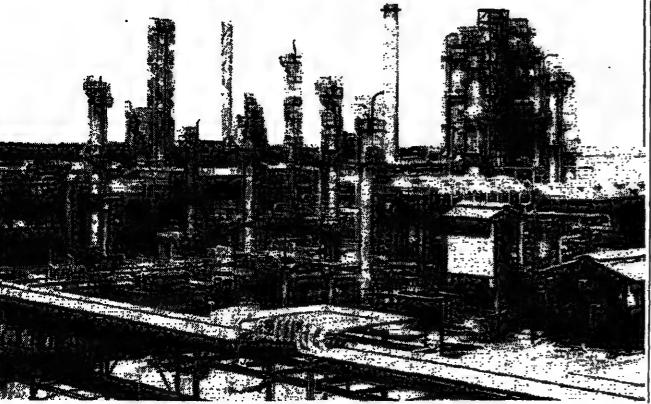
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Nigeria's Expulsion Of Migrants Could **End Old Tradition**

By Stephen Smith

LOME - For centuries, migratory movements have been a feature of West African history. But the dramatic expulsion of an estimated 200,000 illegal aliens by Nigeria in May this year, after the ? million already expelled in January 1983, definitely calls into question the traditional tolerance of migratory labor in this part of the world.

What is more, the periodic expulsions upset the concept of free movement of persons, widely viewed as one of the cardinal points of agreement among members of the Economic Community of West

However, Nigeria's tough policy on immigration, unchanged since the military government under Maior General Muhammadu Buhari took over power from the Shagari administration in January 1984, does not contravene the letter of the ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, right of resi-dence and establishment, adopted at the Dakar summit in May 1979.

The first phase of the protocol, in effect since 1980, gives the right of entry for a visit of not more than 90 days without a visa only to those nationals of ECOWAS countries who are in possession of valid travel documents. This does not apply to most of the expelled aliens, a could not possibly comply with Ni-geria's immigration or residence remirements, not to mention the fact that the protocol at its present stage of implementation, does not confer any work privileges.

The right to establish comm cial enterprises for any ECOWAS citizen in any ECOWAS country is only being envisaged for the third phase, from 1990 onward. This year, the second phase of the protocol, which gives the right of residence to any national within ECOWAS, was to be put into effect. But, as a major concession. especially to reluctant Nigeria, the heads of state decided, at their last nummit meeting in Lone, Togo, a few weeks ago, to postpone the implementation of this second hase until June 1986.

Outside Nigeria, hardly anyone would deny that the new exodus, with all its chaos, indignity, hard-ship, panic and danger, violates the spirit of ECOWAS. But the military government in Lagos invariably dished up the same justifications for the expulsions already hundreds of thousands described advanced by the Shagari regime driven by famine and drought, two years ago: the pressure on Ni-move steadily south. regularize employment practices, the growing crime rate and the involvement of aliens in prostitution and religious disturbances in ment not to consider the victims of

Ghanaian minister of finance, nity control the migratory move- ECOWAS official, the majority of Kwesi Botchwey, spoke bluntly of ments in West Africa.

"the danger of making scapegoats of non-nationals by conveniently labeling them as 'illegal aliens'."

The danger, in fact, has always existed. In 1969, the government of Kofi Busia expelled the Nigerians from Ghana, which was, in the early sixties, the most dynamic nation in the region and consequently a magnet for migrants.

Apparently, as soon as the national economy falters, the principles of "African hospitality and protherhood" suffer.

Nigeria has clearly shown that the ECOWAS protocol does not mean at all that a sovereign state need open its borders indiscriminately to the nationals of other West African countries, Rather, it has demonstrated that governments can use the protocol to control, if not hamper, migratory movements in the region.

Although migratory labor has always been a common feature of West African society, very little is really known about the movements of people across national bound-

Last December, the Nigerian 200,000 illegal aliens were known to be living in the country. However reliable or dubious this estimate might be, the figure is surprisingly low, given a total population of roughly 100 million Nigerians.

Moreover, far more Nigerians live, as legal or illegal immigrants, in other West African countries than nationals of these countries live in Nigeria. More than 500,000 alone are in neighboring Niger. possibly as many in Ghana and about a million in Ivory Coast, a very appreciated destination for Nigerian migrants because of its relative prosperity and semiconvertible currency linked to the French

To some extent, Ivory Coast, with its own sparse population of around 8 million people and at least 1.5 million people from Burkina Faso working in the country, appears today as an alternative to the Nigerian way of dealing with migratory labor and its problems. The main motivation for the mi-

grations in West Africa is economic, but, as the Guinean example showed, the line is often difficult to and labor migrants. And a new,

natural disasters as "illegal aliens," the problem makes evident that



The Treicheville market in Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Organizational Overlap Slows Regional Unity

(Continued From Page 12) with which its economic links approach the intimacy of Nigeria's ties with Benin or Niger, Ivory Coast's relatively prosperous economy employs large numbers of Africans from throughout the ECOWAS region.
In 1973, sensing Nigeria's growing petroleum-fueled economic

power and increasingly active dilomacy, Ivory Coast pushed through the creation of the exclusively Francophone West African Economic Community (CEAO). Two years later, and largely due to Nigerian lobbying, ECOWAS was

in West Africa have such similar goals as ECOWAS and CEAO, including greater economic integration, harmonization of customs codes and the use of common currency. Because of their similarities, ECOWAS and CEAO have become competitors for the loyalties of their members (all six CEAO members belong to ECOWAS). As the brainchild of the Ivory

Coast, CEAO was intended to give its relatively industrialized econo-my (along with that of Senegal) unrestricted access to the markets of the six member countries, which, by virtue of their 35 million inhabitants, would allow the nascent Ivonian industrial sector to achieve economies of scale. Incentives were provided for the weaker countries by the application of a "regional cooperation tax" on intraregional exports, with most of the revenues being plowed back to the nonin-

ustrialized members. In creating ECOWAS, Nigeria had aims very similar to those of the Ivory Coast, that is, ensuring market access for what promised to be a burgeoning national industrial Even though the ECOWAS sector. The price to be paid for such heads of states in Lome seem to access turned out to be a commithave reached an informal agree-ment to support the free movement of people and goods throughout the ECOWAS 2006

While Ivory Coast went along At the opening ceremony of the only a more cohesive common eco- "so as not to be accused of being a recent Lome summit, however, the nomic policy can help the commu- spoil sport," in the words of one the region's countries were truly

enthusiastic about the possibility of furnishing the Nigerian industrial sector with raw materials and exporting workers to the booming oil economy, where they would do jobs that had become distasteful to

The two organizations coexisted quiet competition throughout the 1970s, when economic growth was high and the Nigerian oil boom was in full steam. With the beginning of the 1980s, however, the whole region was plunged into recession and the two "economic motors," Nigeria and Ivory Coast, found themselves less and less able to carry the weight of their respec-

The crisis in regional economic organization broke into the open when the Nigerian government of former President Shebu Shagari ofdered the expulsion of millions of 'alien" Africans, mostly from ECOWAS-member Ghana, calling into question a principal tenet d

The CEAO, on the other hand, had progressed much further than price of this liberalization was inreasing "compensation" by Ivory Coast and Senegal to their poorer neighbors. In 1980, these two governments, noting the decline in intraregional trade, decided that they would have to slow their transfer of resources to the weaker states, thus calling into question the future of

There has been an increasing awareness of the irrationality and expense of maintaining the two organizations. However, as with the money issue, neither side is willing to make the crucial concessions first. Ivory Coast, which has long enjoyed its CEAO position as a "big lish in a small pond," has qualified its commitments to ECOWAS, saying that "when it be-comes more functional, we can dis-solve CEAO." Critics answer than not until the CEAO countries become serious about ECOWAS can it become more functional

-HOWARD FRENCH

Debt Crisis Forcing Economic Rethinking

first "standby agreement" with the IMF in 1983, the Ivory Coast govemment has frozen civil service salaries, severely restricted new hiring. reduced subsidies on basic goods and services, including electricity, gasoline, bread, sugar and rice, liq-nidated some unprofitable state corporations, reduced educational larships and introduced a tariff schedule for public health care.

This broad range of measures is most remarkable for the lack of public outcry it has provoked. The rise in rice prices was seen as

a major factor in the overthrow of civilian governments in Liberia, in 1979, and Nigeria, in 1984. After three years of negative.

growth, the Ivorian government is expecting a slight recovery this year, largely due to the return of abundant rains and excellent crop

stead, the government is pushing ahead with a controversial World Bank-planned restructuring of its thin and fragile industrial sector. The World Bank reforms, which

one Abidjan banker described as "a highly risky experiment," involve the removal of government protec-tion for inefficient import-substi-tuting local industries and the introduction of a number of incentives for truly competitive export industries.

The incentives to the exporters are intended to encourage industries with inherent [production] advantages," allowing them to com-

Critics of this plan point out that despite the proliferation of regional conomic organizations, like ECOWAS and its rival, the Francophone Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, there is very little economic integration in the region and the obstacles toward increased intra-regional trade are great, thus hindering progress on the export front for Ivorian indus-

The country's industrialists fear that the reforms were hastily concrived and will lead to a collapse of the nascent Ivorian industrial sec-

(Continued From Page 9) tor; this despite the promise of problem of money-losing state sorted to the unique tactic of reand the value of the dollar. Since its World Bank Vice President Jean-firms in this way. Loup Dherse that "the bank will

> A common thread that runs newed emphasis on agriculture through the efforts of most
>
> All of the Sabelian-zone members are threatened by drought and nomic reform is the rehabilitation famine and have in recent years are suffering from the problem of of inefficient and unproductive become increasingly dependent rural exodus, which hinders efforts

to salvage failed projects from the between national production and past. The strategies for such rehademand has affected their econobilitation efforts have varied, though most often, governments the 1970s. endeavor either to sell off or lease The pass idle or inefficient industrial plants, usually built with government aid by "parastatal" firms.

halving of its oil export revenues In 1984, after a two-year drought since 1980 (oil provides some 90 through much of coastal West Afri-However, with the continent's percent of the country's export ca, Ghana, Togo and Ivory Coast highest per-capita debt burden, the country's export ca, Ghana, Togo and Ivory Coast cannot yet afford to ment of Major General Muhamfood production. Nigeria has remadu Buhari to scrap planned investments in expensive new projects, such as the transfer of the capital to centrally located Abuja, the creation of a subway system in overcrowded Lagos and the ambitious expansion of steel and petro-

chemical plants. Nigeria's scarce finances will instead be devoted to the completion of a limited number of the country's estimated 613 unfinished industrial projects.

Togo, the host of this year's ECOWAS summit, is leading the way in efforts at privatization of parastatal compan

At the end of 1984, John Moore, an American businessman, began producing steel billets at a formerly idle \$44-million steel plant built in 1979 by the Togolese government. In its first year of operations under private management, the Societé Togolaise de Sidérurgie is expected

to turn a profit for the first time. Togo has also leased its costly national oil refinery to Shell Oil Co. (of Togo) and is looking to sell or lease a number of its other unwieldly, but potentially profitable, state companies created during the

Governments in Guinea, Mali, Benin and Ivory Coast have all expressed interest in resolving the

not allow Ivory Coast to fall on its tor in economic policy throughout the agricultural sector and is refusthe ECOWAS region is the re-

of inefficient and unproductive become increasingly dependent rural exodus, which hinders efforts applied in the problem of th mies as much as the "oil shocks" of

The past few years have seen the international aid sources, for mak-Nigeria's foreign reserves ing better agricultural production crunch, which has followed the the No. I priority.

The largest common denominamum of 6 percent of their loans to ing foreign exchange to firms which would import products that could

> All of the ECOWAS countries that by doing nothing to improve prospects of employment here, people are being 'discouraged' back to the countryside."

Ghana has resettled returnees emergence of a strong consensus at from two massive expulsions of its the national level, as well as among citizens by Nigeria to their villages. where agriculture is the only remunerative occupation available. However, most countries have remained perplexed by the problem of urban migration, not having the means to resettle them or accoun-- HOWARD FRENCH

CONTRIBUTORS

LESTER R. BROWN, director of Worldwatch Institute, an independent Washington research organization, wrote "Reversing Africa's Decline" (June 1985), a Worldwatch Paper, with Edward C. Wolf. He has also written "The Twenty-Ninth Day: Accommodating Fla-man Needs and Numbers to the Earth's Resources" and "Building a Sustainable Society" (W.W. Norton Company),

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ndependent Washington research organization, is the counthor with Lester R. Brown of the Worldwatch Paper "Reversing Africa's Decline" (June 1985).

To Give Dol

ART

RICHARD SYNGE is West Africa editor of the London-based

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 27-28, 1985

Budget Action Called Vital To Give Dollar Soft Landing

By LEONARD SILK

T EW YORK - How can a crash landing for the dollar -which might regenerate inflation, send interest rates soaring and plunge the United States and other countries into a recession — be prevented? The key to a solution, in the view of a broad consensus of economists, is for the United States to take decisive action to reduce the federal budget deficit over the next several years. This would have the effect of reducing American demand for foreign capital and freeing the il Overlag Sederal Reserve to pursue an easier monetary policy that would

bring down interest rates.

However, financial markets in recent weeks have been filled with what one Wall Street executive calls "a sense of dis-

A rise in net U.S. gust with the politicians" over their failure to agree on a plan for reducing the deficit signifiexports can happen only if other natious

assaults are at the possion of the Nagran into cantly.

"All year long, the No. 1 issue has been the deficit, and the workers to the boom to the section of the secti here we are in late July and nothing has been done, Scott

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Pardee, executive vice president of Discount Corp. of America,

expand more rapidly.

The factor of garmations one at the factor of garmations of the factor o But even if the Senate and the House of Representatives reach a compromise on a deficit-shrinking plan that President Ronald Reagan is willing to accept, the United States may not be able to correct the misalignment of the dollar without the cooperation of other countries.

VEN IF the dollar comes down in an orderly but decisive way in the coming year — say, by 20 percent — there is a high probability that the U.S. trade deficit will continue widening for another year or year and a half because of the existence of what economists call the J-curve.

Initially, a drop in the dollar's value will increase the amount of money Americans must pay for imports and reduce what they collect for their exports. This country's net export position will reach bottom and start to rise only when the fall in the dollar has had time to change relative prices and swell the volume of net exports enough to make up for the effect of more costly foreign

goods and cheaper U.S. goods.

Because the United States consumes less foreign goods and borrows less capital from abroad than its trading partners, a rise in net U.S. exports and decline in net foreign exports can take place only if other industrial countries expand their economies at The Class Strober a more rapid pace to create a larger market for American goods. But if foreigners fail to grow faster, not only would the U.S. trade deficit continue to worsen but, with a resulting slump in the world economy, unemployment, already at record postwar levels in Europe, would rise, protectionism would grow throughout the industrial world and the plight of the debt-ridden Third World

and the work would worsen. agreed in the Benes J. By contrast, a world economy that continues to expand as the United States corrects the overvaluation of the dollar would and the state of t relatively painless as total exports expand. The alternative of readjusting trade by shrinking world imports would be painful

A number of economists,-including C. Fred Bergsten and Stephen Marris of the Institute for International Economics, and Robert V. Roosa, a partner of Brown Brothers Harriman, believe that monetary cooperation between the Federal Reserve and other major central banks, together with coordinated intervention in the foreign-exchange market, will be crucial to prevent an overshooting of the dollar on the downside as foreign capital takes flight and speculators move in for the kill.

worries about Mr. Reagan's health. This has caused some finanicial experts to feel that it is more important than ever for the United States to be prepared to intervene in currency markets to bar a crash landing of the dollar. Some believe the United States should have been building a strategic reserve of foreign currencies

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 1)

23% Fall In Profit But Result Is

Best of Big 3

Ford Has

DETROIT - Ford Motor Co. said Friday its second-quarter earnings were 23 percent below those in the year-earlier period, but still were the best results of the three major U.S. automakers, all suffering from a down year.

Ford's net income totaled \$698.7 million, or \$3.75 a share, compared with \$909.1 million, or \$4.95 a share, a year earlier. Sales totaled \$13.8 billion, down 2 percent from \$14.1 billion.

First-half earnings totaled \$1.48 billion, or \$7.95 a share, down 18 percent from \$1.81 billion, or \$9.85 a share, in the year-earlier period. Sales totaled \$27.05 billion, down slightly from the \$27.1 billion. General Motors Corp. earlier re-

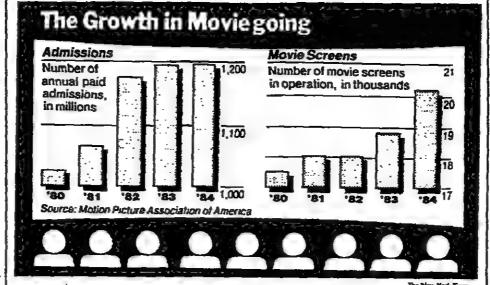
central Motors Corp. earner reported that its second-quarter earnings were down 28 percent from the
year-earlier figure, while Chrysler
Corp. earnings declined 25 percent.
"I think [Ford's] mix might be
better right now in terms of more
Thunderbird and Mustangs and
[Lincoln] Town Cars," said Joseph
Phillippia automotive analyst with Phillippi, automotive analyst with the New York brokerage house, E.F. Hutton, Ford did well because

"if you're selling big cars, and if the option mix is right, you're going to be doing better," he said.

He added that GM's figures owed no increase in the number of dollars earned from each car, a fact attributed by analysts to a

heavier emphasis on small cars.

Donald E. Petersen, Ford chairman, and Harold A. Poling, presi-dent, said the earnings decline was accounted for by higher taxes and increased marketing and product development costs. They said improved productivity and higher earnings from Ford's finance and insurance operations partially offset the negative factors.



U.S. Movie-Theater Owners Bullish Despite Boom in Video, Pay TV

By Geraldine Fabrikant New York Times Service

NEW YORK - When Manhattan moviegoers arrived at the Loews Tower East theater on Memo-rial Day weekend, they found the price of a ticket had jumped to \$6, from \$5. A comparable surprise awaited audiences at the RKO theaters on the

Upper West Side.
So far, the price increase does not appear to have hurt box-office attendance, and other New York theater chains may soon follow suit. "We will look at the question by the end of the year," said Sheldon Gunzberg, chairman of the Walter Reade Organization, which owns 13 screens in New York.

The price rise in New York was just one of the signs of a general feeling of bullishness among theater owners nationally about their long-term prospects. Despite the spread of pay television and video cassette players, which many observers thought would cripple the theater business, theater owners around the United States "are building like mad," said Joseph Alterman, executive vice president of the National Association of Theater Own-

Mr. Alterman expects the number of screens to jump to about 21,500 this year from 20,200, or about 6.5 percent. In an age of multi-screen theaters, the size of the industry is most accurately measured by the number of screens.

Some theater owners doubt that the expansion is healthy, however. They foresee problems if the movie studies cut back on film production, which is now on the increase, and there are not enough

being built.

Nevertheless, executives at most major U.S.

Nevertheless, executives at most major U.S. chains seem determined to cement their share of the market by expanding. The General Cinema Corp., for example, the largest U.S. theater circuit with more than 1,100 screens, is spending \$22 million this year to build 125 new screens.

Certainly 1984 was a good year for movies, with such box-office hits as "Ghostbusters," "Gremlins," "The Karate Kid" and "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom," While the number of tickets sold increased by less than 1 percent, to 1,199 billion, box-office receipts rose 7 percent, to \$4 billion.

So far this year, however, the studios have failed to come up with comparably strong pictures, and the number of tickets sold is down about 12 per-

Nevertheless, exhibitors have been encouraged by the boom in film production — attributable in part to the rise of pay-TV and cassette players.

The irony is that the new media may have burt

box-office attendance on the one hand, but on the other, it has encouraged the movie companies to produce more films, so that we have benefited from an increased supply," said Sumner Redstone, president of National Amusements Inc., which owns 325 screens.

Seven years ago, the major distributors released 121 films. Last year, they released 167, and no slowdown is yet apparent.

That has given the exhibitors more power in (Continued on Page 18, Col. 1)

China Increases Interest Rates to Restrict Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BEUING - China announced on Friday a sharp increase in interest rates to try to restrain economic overheated economy by clamping growth, which is destabilizing the down on bank loans earlier this economy as it opens up further to the outside.

China's central bank, the People's Bank of China, has also told first half of the year. local branches to cut down on loans, which have exacerbated the

The bank said it would raise interest rates on most individual de- ports and a sharp drop in foreign posits and on loans for capital in-

and reflects the rising cost of living to slow economic development. under economic reforms aimed at giving China a market-oriented economy and dismantling the subsidy system that has kept costs arti-

ficially low.

Xinhua news agency said annual interest rates for six-month savings deposits held by individuals will rise to 6.12 percent from 5.40 per-cent, while 12-month savings deposits rates will rise to 7.2 percent from 6.84 percent.

Interest rates on some types of loans for fixed-asset investment by state and collective enterprises and for production equipment for rural emerprises will also rise. One-year loan interest rates will

rise to 7.92 percent from 5.04 percent; one-to-three-year loans to 8,64 percent from 5.76 percent; three to five years to 9.36 percent from 6.48 percent; five to 10 years to 10.08 percent from 7.20 percent. and minimum 10-year loans to 10.80 percent from 7.92 percent.

The Economic Daily quoted the People's Bank president, Chen Muhua, as saying the government was using interest rates and other administrative measures to curb fixed-asset investments. "All banks must give loans only

according to the state plan. Any that go outside the plan will be

sponsibility," she said.

The government tried to cool the year, but the latest official statistics for economic growth and bank loans still show big increases in the

Imports in the first half soared by more than 70 percent, leading to a trade deficit of \$3.16 billion, serious congestion at China's major exchange reserves.

vestment in urban areas beginning
Aur. 1.

The government has placed tight controls on imports, especially of consumer goods, and has promised

But senior officials have stressed that the basic policy of reform and opening up to the rest of the world would not change. (Reuers, AP)

Germany Posts Trade Deficit

WIESBADEN, West Germay - West Germany reported a deficit on its current account of 600 million Deutsche marks (\$209.8 million) in June, com-pared with an upward-revised surplus of 6.1 billion DM in May, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

In June last year, the current account, which measures trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers, showed a 2.7-billion-DM deficit

The surplus on merchandise trade narrowed to a provisional 5.5 billion DM in June from an upward revised 7.5 billion-DM surplus in May, the office said. In June 1984 the trade surplus was 1.3 billion DM.

Pessimism Surrounds Efforts by Venezuela to Attract Foreign Investment

By Tyler Bridges
Washington Post Service
CARACAS — Venezuela has

launched a campaign to attract for-eign investment, but business officials here are not optimistic about

in April to extol business opportunities here. In June, his administra-

By Peter T. Kilborn New York Times Service

naties here. In June, his administration issued long-awaited rules revenue, accounts for 25 percent of as Finance Minister Manuel Aziment coming bere."

But the government has decided, in any new investing size 1983, Unemployment in as finance Minister Manuel Aziment coming bere."

But the government has decided, in any new investing size 1983, Unemployment in as finance Minister Manuel Aziment coming bere."

Foreign investors blame their cent and living standards have fall-investment.

Economic growth has lattern leavy and provides two-thirds of government has decided, in growth as finance Minister Manuel Aziment coming bere."

Foreign investors blame their cent and living standards have fall-investment.

Mr. Lusinchi, who took office in GNP measures the total value of February 1984, hopes foreign ingoods and services, including investment will return to the levels of come from foreign investements, the 1960s and 1970s, when funds Mr. Lusinchi's effort reverses

were attracted here by political sta-bility and a rapidly growing econo-my feeled by oil revenue. Venezuela had enacted a series of President Jaime Lusinchi of Veneznela traveled to the United States in April to extol business opportunities here, in June, his administranutrice traveled to the United States would boost growth and diversity vestment in some industries and the oil-dependent economy. Oil strictly regulated it in others.

Venezuels has a \$35-billion com- economic slump and the debt crisis. bined public- and private-sector

wary of Venezuela's new interest in

is at rock bottom," said R. Foster Perry, president of U.S.-based Te-ledyne Corp.'s Venezuelan subsid-

listed on U.S. exchanges.

Despite its multibillion-dollar government.

dimensions, Japanese direct invest.

Hitachi, S.

ment is still a minuscule part of

U.S. business. Last year, for example, the profits of all industry in the United States came to \$263 billion,

nies accounting for well under 1

The automobile companies are

becoming Japan's biggest investors

in the United States. Honda came

first, in Ohio, then Nissan, in Tennessee. They will be followed soon by Mazda, Mitsubishi and now

But scores of other Japanese

Falling oil prices in the early 1980s caused confidence in the currency, the bolivar, in February

Economic growth has fallen sharply since 1983. Unemployment

pan Economic Institute in Wash-

ington, an agency of the Japanese

Hitachi, Sony and NEC make

television sets and many other products in the United States. To-

shiba has joined with Westing-house in spending \$100 million to

rehabilitate a television tube plant

near Elmira, New York. Komatsu, which exported \$300 million in

heavy construction equipment to

the United States last year, is tak-

ing over an abandoned crane man-

ufacturing plant in Chattanooga,

In just three years, Bridgestone, a Japanese company, has become a leading U.S. producer of radial tires. The Japanese have even

moved into steel and textile compa-

nies, whose decline, like that of

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 8)

government's pro-investment rhet-However, businessmen remain country to plummet, leading ner-changes.

They also praised Mr. Lusinchi dollars abroad. This forced the gov- for cutting government spending.

try's dismal economic numbers make the government's efforts seem inadequate.

"The government's new stance is heipful, but the key to increased foreign investment is the expecta-tion of higher profits," said John Pate, a Caracas lawyer.

Few are optimistic about future economic growth. Venezuela's economy will remain flat as long as the international oil market stays weak, analysts say, adding that oil prices are unlikely to rise in the

next few years. "Foreign investors" confidence in the economy is still low," said Paul Bosch, president of Paul Bosch Associates, a Caracas con-

sulting firm.

By adhering to the price levels of the Organization of Petroleum Ex-

porting Countries, of which it is a founding member, Venezuela has lost markets recently to competitors. Exports of heavy crude oil are 300,000 barrels a day lower today than in March, a decrease that has cost the government \$600 million. Venezuela, however, still is in

better shape than its neighbors. The country has \$13 billion in foreign reserves and should sign an accord this year with foreign banks to reschedule its \$21-billion publicsector debt. The pact will be the first a Latin

American debtor has signed with-out intervention of the International Monetary Fund.

Currency Rates

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5 Sterling: 1,2985 Irish C Sources: Banque du Beneha (Brussels)/ Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milon); Banque No-- Pitonale de Peris (Paris); Bank et Takre (Tokvo); IMF (SDR); BAH (dinor, rivel, dirham).

Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Kates

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General Treasury Bills West Germany Lombord Rate Oversight Rate 6.50 4.55 5.20 5.26 5.30 6.00 4.95 5.20 5.24 5.38 9% 9% 911/16 9% 911/10 921/16 67

Source: Planters U.S. Money Market Funds

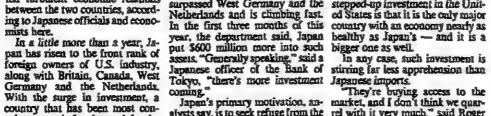
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Source: Merrill Lynch 4P

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Last year, according to the Comtimes the average of \$490 million

WASHINGTON — This week's announcement by Toyota Motor Corp. of Japan that it would build an automobile factory in the Unit-Japan is still third, behind Brited States marks the development of an important new phase in the often turbulent economic relations

Germany and the Netherlands.
With the surge in investment, a
country that has been most conspicuous, and often berated, for the goods it ships to the United States is now becoming conspicuous as well for the goods it makes in the

merce Department. Japanese com-panies and their affiliates in the United States poured \$1.7 billion into U.S. businesses in so-called direct investment, more than three

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annually that they had spent in the Robert D. Hormats, an economist of course American investors can control about 350 businesses in the preceding five years. Direct invest- at Goldman, Sachs & Co. and a also share in the profits by buying United States, according to the Ja-

ain and Canada, in such investments made last year, but it has surpassed West Germany and the surpassed West Germany and the Neiherlands and is climbing last. ed States is that it is the only major according to the Commerce De-In the first three months of this country with an economy nearly as partment, with Japanese compayear, the department said, Japan put \$600 million more into such assets. "Generally speaking," said a ln any case, such investment is Japanese officer of the Bank of stirring far less apprehension than

er barriers to imports from Japan rope."
that an angry Congress keeps
threatening to impose.

Japan

preceding five years. Direct investment includes outright ownership former senior State Department ofof factories or the ownership of 10 ficial. "What we're seeing now is
percent or more of a U.S. entermade by Japanese over a number of
made by Japanese over a number of former senior State Department of stock in the companies that are ficial. "What we're seeing now is listed on U.S. exchanges. years, starting in the mid-seven-

Japan Steps Up Its Investment in U.S. Business

country with an economy nearly as partment, with Japanese compabealthy as Japan's - and it is a bigger one as well.
In any case, such investment is

alysts say, is to seek refuge from the rel with it very much," said Roger heat of protectionism: By running Majak, staff director of the trade factories in the United States. Japan can insulate itself from the eign Affairs Committee. "We've quotas, tariffs, surcharges and oth- been doing the same thing in Eu-

Although some critics worry that Japanese investors, rather than The Japanese "have understood American stockholders, will reap that in the long run, the best way to the profits, others view the invest-improve their situation in the Unitments as a way to keep factories ed States was to invest here," said open and workers employed. And



HARRY WINSTON of New York AND TRUST Registron present RES IN DEP their latest creations as well as Case Postale 93 a selection of their rarest stones CARLTON INTER-CONTINENTAL Cannes July 26 to July 31, 1985. Paris Genève New York

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*y -- ex-dividend and sales!

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Herald Eribune. e Trib's business section is now bigger and better than ever.

And once a month look for the review of the world of investment:

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67-30 68 coles 150,584 3 up 5.795 Paris Commodities Asian Commodities London Commodities 1,315 1,335 1,380 N.T. N.T. N.T. 2972 1,312 1,365 1,390 425 1,455 30 tons 1,260 1,270 1,305 N.T. N.T. Settle 318.10 319.90 321.70 325.70 COCOA Franci Jiy Sep Dec Mar May Jiy Sep Est. sales: #0 191.00 192.00 191.00 192.25 192.50 193.50 Ask 191,25 190,50 192,50 194,50 1,7% 1,7% 1,7% 1,7% 1,7% 1,7% 1,765 1,708 1,694 1,700 1,700 1,700 1,745 N.T. 2075 2050 2,060 N.T. N.T. 1,758 1,700 1,487 1,717 1,729 N.T. 2,086 2,045 2,000 N.T. N.T. 1,800 1,709 1,605 1,702 1,705 1,705 N.C. 2,084 2,058 2,065 2,075 2,080 2,085 10 lons RSS | Aug. | 17.59 | 71.75 RSS | Sep. | 166.95 | 77.05 RSS | 280. | 166.95 | 77.05 RSS | 240. | 164.90 | 164.90 RSS | 240. | 164.90 R 1,500 1,536 1,536 1,630 1,647 1,647 1,700 1,500 1,500 1,508 1,512 1,575 1,577 1,621 1,615 1,660 1,445 1,460 1,445 1,715 1,710 N.T. 1,850 N.T. N.T. N.T. 1,640 1,840 1,840 1,900 1,940 1,970 Jly Sep Nov Jen Mor Mor Jly Est, ASK 920 910 910 900 890 880 880 880 800 870 830 830 830 830 830 271.25 221.25 224.00 N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T.

S&P 100 Index Options **London Metals** July 26

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Pan Am to Add Flights to Europe

Renters
NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways Inc. said Friday that it would expand its European

that it would expand its European operations next summer with new daily nonstop Chicago-to-Paris and Los Angeles/San Francisco-to-Paris services and nonstop Washington-to-Madrid flights.

The airline said it was having "a banner trans-Atlantic summer season" and predicted that Americans would continue to travel to Europe in record numbers, while travel to the United States by Europeans would blossom in 1986. Pan Am said the announcement

Pan Am said the announcement was the second phase of its overall 1986 new trans-Atlantic schedule. Earlier this month the airline announced new 1986 summer services between Chicago and Frankfurt, New York and Milan and New York and Brussels, with additional flights between New York and Rome and Washington, and London don,

Cash Prices Fri 1.45 0.40 471.00 212.00 70-71 11-21 43-77 43-67 41-47 95-97 **Dividends** July 26 Pay # INCREASED 14 14 18 11 \$-13 \$-14 \$-1 \$-1 \$-2 \$-2 \$-1 USUAL

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Treasury Bills Ajdid 沙湖 7.22 7.37 7.44 739 735 74 7,6 1,75 142

GM Reportedly Picks Saturn Plant Site for Saturn Plant

DETROIT — A Tennessee town friday approved a contract to cover workers at the Saurn plant. The union said the contract features job security and worker participation. security and worker participation omplex according to a report in union-management decision-making.

This agreement achieves our

oiles (48 kilometers) south of lashville, is GM's limit choice, the Detroit Free Press reported. The saper quoted unidentified officials project in the project who said fat the site decision would not hange and that it would be announced within several days. Stan Hall, a spokesman for GM. said he could neither confirm nor

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Industrials

Stock Interes

Commodity indexes

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leay the report.

GM said it would wait until a abor contract was approved by eaders of the United Auto Workers before announcing the site.

U.S. Unit Closes California Thrift

Hen Tark Times Service WASHINGTON - U.S. regulators have closed another large insolvent savings and loan associa-tion, citing the institution's excessive growth in recent years through bad lending practices and direct investments in high-risk ven-

The Bell Savings & Loan Associfine Bell Savings & Loan Association of San Mateo, California, fith \$1.7 billion in assets, was shut the second of San Mateo, California, fith \$1.7 billion in assets, was shut the second of the seco which had effectively wiped out all

of its pet worth. The bank board formed a newly ing chartered institution with new insingement to acquire Bell's asseis. The new institution, which will also bear the name Bell Savings & Loan, is a mutual association without any shareholder ownership. The bank board said that no instred depositor's funds were at

The UAW executive board on

goals," said the UAW's president, Owen Bieber.

Many states had bid furiousl for the Saturn project and its 6,000 jobs, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and a site in Kentucky also had been mentioned as finalists.

GM has said it must build the plant near a community that can absorb the 25,000-person increase in population that the Saturn jobs and the jobs of supplier companies will bring.
The Saturn complex will have

two foundries, a plastics plant and other parts plants to feed a mammoth assembly operation capable of eventually cranking out half a million cars a year — or double that of today's most efficient

The Free Press said GM officials noted that the selection of Tennessee would underscore the automaker's commitment to competing with the Japanese auto companies, who have a \$2,000 cost advantage per car over domestic car makers.

By putting its complex in Spring Hill, about 30 miles from a Nissan Motor Co. plant in Smyrna, Tennessee, GM would make a strong statement about Saturn as an import fighter, the newspaper's

General Motors will design, build and market a line of cars under the Saturn nameplate beginning in 1989 or 1990.

Australian Bank Cuts Prime

MELBOURNE - National Australia Bank Ltd. said Friday that it will lower its prime lending rate for large corporate loans to 17.5 percent from 17.75 percent, effective Monday,

Floating-Rate Notes

BCal Proposes New Asian Links

HONG KONG - British Caledonian Airways Ltd. announced Friday that its subsidiary. Caledonian Far East Airways Ltd. has applied for licenses to serve a new regional network linking Hong Kong with several Asian cities.

Alastair Pugh, vice chairman of British Caledonia, said Caledonian Far East would negotiate with 10 countries about up services. The airline plans to start in late 1986 with four leased Boeing 737 aircraft. He said British Caledonian saw a need for low-frequency regional services using smaller planes. The new network will cover

six cities in China, as well as Japan, Malaysia, Brunei, Rangoon, South Korea, Katmandu the Philippines, Indonesia and

COMPANY NOTES

Apple Computer Inc.'s co- it increased its stake in Debenhams founder and chairman, Steven to 13.4 percent, from 12.8 percent. Jobs, will have no role in the operations of the personal computer company, its president, John Scul-ley, told a group of securities ana-lysts in Palo Alto, California. of new cars and strucks to its U.S.

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. of Brisbane, Australia, said it now holds 17.55 percent of the 146.5 was extending the period of its ofmillion issued shares of its takeover for for Arthur Bell & Sons PLC to target, the brewer Castlemaine Aug. 6, after receiving acceptances Tooheys Ltd., after on-market purchases this week at prices up to 7.70 cent of Bell's ordinary share capi-Australian dollars (\$5.8).

Cable & Wireless PLC made as good a start to the 1985-86 financussions aimed at a possible joint cial year as in either of the two acquisition, with Prime Motor Inns previous years, when the company reported record results, its chair-man, Eric Sharp told the annual meeting in London.

Debenhams PLC, rejecting a bid Marathon Petroleum Co. of from Burton Group PLC, said in Findlay, Ohio, and the U.S. Dethe first 20 weeks of its current financial year ending in February dispute concerning the oil compa-1986 retailing profits were ahead my's alleged overcharges of \$30.8 million to customers during the pe-last year. House of Fraser PLC said

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Bosch Denies Report Of Talks With Indesit

ROME — West Germany's its 1984 sales of 320 billion lire, Bosch-Siemens AG denied Friday that it was engaged in talks about a at a third of its capacity, is not the rescue of the financially troubled first domestic appliance maker in Indesit SpA.

A senior manager with Indest in chronic overcapacity.

Turin had said that a U.S. merchant bank acting on behalf of the appliance maker, Zanussi, avoided italian appliance manufacturer was in touch with Bosch-Siemens. But by Electrolux of Sweden. later in Munich, Bosch-Siemens denied that it was considering such a have the authority, at the request of move and said it was not holding any talks with Indesit.

Earlier the Indexit manager said that the Italian company was hoping to avoid receivership through the talks with Bosch-Siemens. He said he thought it was likely that Indesit would soon have to go into some kind of receivership to enable the remaining to cut back its work.

if to restructure its business.

In 1984, Indesit posted a loss of force and reduce capacity. Indesit hopes eventually to be able to produce 900,000 units with a work

inc., a New Jersey motel chain, of the Howard Johnson motel and

restaurant chain from Imperial Group of London.

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force of 1,400, he said. Broken Hill strike by members of the Teamsters *Increases*

dealers.

Grinness PLC said in London it Net by 20%

Italy to suffer from the effects of

MELBOURNE - Broken Hill Proprietary Co. said Friday that net earnings rose 20 percent to \$752,6 militon Australian dollars (\$526.3 million) in the year ended May 31, from 622.2 million dollars

The profit was above the figure most analysts had forecast. Most predictions were in the 720-milion-dollar to 740-million-dollar

BHP's petroleum division posted a per profit of 484.73 million dollars, up 13 percent from 426.38 million dollars a year earlier. This was the result mainly of higher crude oil sales volumes made possible by record production levels, the

BHP's Utah division carned 140.5 million dollars in its first full year, It earned 9.9 million dollars in the final two months of the previous year after the formal acquisition of Utah International Inc. from General Electric Co. on April

Utah gained significant benefits from price rises for its U.S.-dollar denominated export sales of Queensland coal and higher shipments, BHP said.

dollars from 96.6 million because of cost cuts, improved productivity and increased export margins. Corporate items and investments showed an 87.2-million-dollar deficit against a 7.08-million-dollar influence on this item was the in-

crease in net interest expense after the acquisition of Utah and other Additionally, the amount of in-terest capitalized was lower due to underwriting is percent. the completion of major construction projects.

Nestlé Reports 52% Rise in Sales

VEVEY, Switzerland - Nestlè

The company said two-thirds of the growth was accounted for by the acquisition of Carnation Co. Nestle said that most subsidiaries outside the United States had already been merged into Nestle at 100%, the lead manager, Ham-companies. In the United States, Carnation continues to operate as Fees total 2 percent, with a 13an independent company.

Currency rates worked in favor

of sales in the first half.

Dollar Plunges in New York Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The dollar olummeted Friday to its lowest level in New York since November, and some dealers said they saw little on the horizon to prevent ad-The company, currently working ditional selling next week.

The dollar was higher in Europe against most major currencies amid speculation that a further realignent of the European Monetary System might soon be necessary.

In New York trading the pound strengthened to \$1.424, from receivership when it was taken over \$1.4095 at Thursday's close. The Under Italian law, the courts dollar fell to 8.6 French francs, from 8.735 Thursday, and to 2.825 Deutsche marks, from 2.872. a company, to appoint commissioners to ron their affairs for up to The dollar hit 2,885 DM after a two years to allow recovery plans to

large buy order around noon. Then suddenly there were several commercial sell orders, the IMM [Chicago's currency futures market] slammed it and it never stopped," a New York dealer said.

There were rumors throughout the day of an impending devalua-tion of the Spanish pescia and per-haps the Freuch franc, although no one believes the French will do so," the dealer said

But Earl Johnson, vice president at Chicago's Harris Bank, said, "There was no particular news that would have triggered the selling. It

EUROMARKETS

Bonds Issued

In Australian

Dollars Star

economy shows continued signs of France this week of possible early

the 2.80-mark level next week."

Traders said they were worried that they could be caught off guard

than two years. Pressure on European currencia

strength in the third quarter. Not- legislative elections. ing that there are no major economic reports next week, he said, rency rates is seen as inevitable by

"We don't have much to trade on most financial analysts as inflation and in the absence of any positive in France has been running at more developments the dollar could test than twice West Germany's rate In Europe, the pound ended at alignment in March 1983.

1.4075 in London, a drop from The gap between the strongest \$1.4075 in London, a drop from

2.8792 DM in Frankfurt, up from mitted 2.25 percent.

again after events last Friday and Saturday when the lira plunged almost 20 percent against the dollar and EMS exchange rates were ad-justed for the first time in more

was triggered by market talk that the Bank of Spain was planning moves to let the peseta depreciate against the dollar. That quickly had an impact on the Portuguese escu-do and the Greek drachma. But the real focal points for con-

House of Beef

just gathered momentum as it went through chart points." the Belgian franc. with a general the Belgian franc, with a general Mr. Johnson said the market was election due in October, and the waiting to see whether the U.S. French franc, after press reports in

> A major adjustment to EMS cursince the last comprehensive re-

\$1.4105 Thursday. The dollar was and weakest currencies in the EMS traded at 8.7585 French francs in exchange-rate mechanism was Paris, up from 8.7105, and at stretched close to its maximum per-

The Belgian franc closed lower at 4.958 DM per 100, compared with Thursday's finish of 4.969, The French franc was quoted at 32,835 DM per 100, down from \$2,905.

(UPI, Reuters)

ADVENTISEMENT

THE DAIE! INC. (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1985 of The Daici Inc. will be available in Anistendam at Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam Rottenlam Bank N.V., Bank Mery & Hope NV, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

straight and floating-rate-note sectors still weak on faded hopes of a U.S. discount-rate reduction, the market can expect to see further issues in the non-U.S.-currency

The steel division lifted net earnings by 33 percent to 128.79 million dollars from 96.6 million because

Among issues in the Euromarings by 33 percent to 128.79 million dollars from 96.6 million because

debut in the international capital markets with a £60-million Eurobond paying 10% percent over sev-en years and priced at par, the sole lead manager, Baring Brothers & Co., said.

The poncallable bond is avail able in denominations of £5,000 and will be listed in London. The payment date is Aug. 15. The selling concession is 14 percent while management pays ¼ percent and

Chrysler Finance Corp. issued 75 million European currency units of 9 percent Europonds due Nov. 23, 1992 with open pricing, the lead manager, Banque Paribas Capital Markets, said.

The noncallable bonds will be

priced at no less than par and at no

SA reported Friday that group sales rose 52 percent in the first half of 1985 to 22.4 billion Swiss francs cent for management fees and 36 percent for underwriting fees.

New Zealand Forest Products Finance NV issued 50 million Australian dollars of 1314 percent Eurobonds due Sept. 1, 1992, and priced Fees total 2 percent, with a 134-

percent selling concession and combined management and underwriting fees of % percent.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

We are the world's leading producer of Computer Conferences and Exhibitions and we are expanding our activities in various high-technology areas for the European market. For our Parts office we seek an:

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Attn.: Personnel Department

SOLICITOR/ATTORNEY

To serve as European copyright litigation specialist for American film industry. To be based in London with extensive European travel. Must write and speak fluent German and English (Dutch and Spanish a strong+), and ideally have some law firm or corporate international experience. Background in intellectual property field recommended.

Please send resume under the Box D 115. to the International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Canille, 92521 Neuilly Codex, France.

LONDON - The Australiandollar sector dominated Eurobond market activity Friday as a record 325 million Australian dollars in new bonds was launched, causing secondary-market prices in this AL MAL MARAGEMEN : (w) Al-hod Struct, SA BARK JULIUS BAER & CO. LIN. 5F 910.75 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Boerbond. - 5F 1910.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Combor - 5F 1910.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Rev -(d) Equiborer Americo 5F 1910.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Rev -(d) Equiborer Pricine 5F 1910.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Se -(d) Equiborer Pricine 5F 1910.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Se -(d) Equiborer Pricine 5F 1910.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Se -(d) Shockbor 5F 1910.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Se -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Se -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Se -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Se -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Se -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Shockbor 5F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe -(d) Shockbor 6F 1950.00 + (w) Leonds Init' Ewe sector to fall as much as one point during the day, dealers said. The rush to the Australian-dollar sector underscored the popularity of bonds denominated outside the U.S. dollar, because of uncertainty NDOSUEZ B Growth Fund S 16A7 NDOSUEZ B Growth Fund S 16A7 NEXT S 16A7 NAME OF S 16A7 NAME over the outlook for the U.S. dollar. The uncertainty about the dollar, coupled with concern about the U.S. Treasury's upcoming refund-ing, left the dollar-straight sector (d) Indicated Numbered B (d) Indicated Numbered B (d) Indicated Statistics B (d) Indicated Statistics B (d) Indicated Statistics B (w) Brit Statistics B (d) Brit India Manoa Porti (d) Brit Statistics B (d) Brit Werk Left Fund (d) Brit Werk Left Fund (d) Brit Werk Technic Box (d) Part Technic Box (d) Part W Tressery Band devoid of any new issues this week. Dealers said that with the dollar-Constant Italian SA. S1220 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP D17 SULSE (15SUE PRICES) CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. SE 411.25 — (cf PAR US Trepsum* Bond. S17 CEP Actions Settlement. DREXEL BURNMAN LANDERT INC Windrester Neuer. 77 London Woll Londons (Control of the Control of t -twi FEC Orienter 527.37 FIDELITY POS 670, Homilton Bertmude 1m1 American Withes Common. 5 91.05 1m1 American Withes Common. 5 91.05 1m1 American Withes Cure. Fred 510.02 (c) Fidelity Australia Fend. 510.02 (c) Fidelity Australia Fend. 510.00 (c) Fidelity Ori. Sens. 17. 5 10.00 (c) Fidelity Per Exist Fund. 512.04 (c) Fidelity Sen. Growth For. 515.05 (c) Fidelity Sen. 515.05 (c ivi Acikondi imediamih Fund. (vz Activesi Inil mi Altied Liti. ivi Adulio International Fund. [r] Artied [r] Artied [r] Artied [v] Trustor Inil Fd, (AE[F]. vv BNP Interpord Fund. vv Boydeley-Issue Pr., 5 PORBES PO BSG GRAND CAYMAN London Assets (147) 20113 (147) 20113 (147) 20114 (GEFINOR FUNDS. -(w) East Investment Fund. -(w) Scattline Bond Fund. -(w) State St. American. Coeft. Trust List Los Agent 81-471 (23)

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negotiating contracts with movie distributors to play films. When there were fewer movies, as was the case in the mid-1970s, exhibitors had to bid aggressively for the right to play them.

Now, with an expanded supply, only a few films still command large guarantees -a fixed sum that theater owners must pay distributors in advance for the right to play films expected to be highly desirable. If a film fails, a theater owner can lose at least a portion of his

"There were years when you felt you had to have a picture like 'The Empire Strikes Back, because there was nothing else," said Laurence Gleason, president of Mann Theaters in Los Angeles. "Now if you don't get the Bond films, you can play 'Rambo' or 'Cocoon.' There are more films perceived as

Nor are exhibitors forced to continue playing poor films because they lack alternatives; now they can turn over films more quickly in the hope of coming up with a prof-

"We are into a mini-glut," said Richard Fox, president of Fox The-aters, which owns 77 screens, "You always have another picture to turn to. We played 'Perfect' for three weeks. Three years ago we would have had to hold onto it longer."
"Perfect," a drama about a California health club starring John Tra-volta and Jamie Lee Curtis, has

On the Dollar

(Continued from Page 15)

to protect the nation's economic security while the dollar was closer

to its peak.

It looks increasingly important for the United States, if possible

with the cooperation of its partners, to take fiscal and monetary actions that would stabilize the dol-

lar at a level consistent with climination of its balance-of-payments

deficit on current account. That

equilibrium value is a moving tar-

ger, affected not only by inflation,

interest rate differentials and other

factors but also, as Lawrence B.

Krause of the Brookings Institu-tion notes, by the accumulated net

change in the nation's foreign as-

sets and debts. The longer the Unit-

ed States delays correcting its trade position, the bigger its foreign debts will grow.

It will make all the difference in

down against the ven.



Moviegoers at Loews 84th Street theater in Manhattan.

of missing a major film. And it becomes an entertainment center

but the middle-range pictures ben-

Despite the enthusiasm voiced,

bute the soft business to an absence of movie blockbusters. But they re-

main optimistic because a rash of

films are scheduled to open be-

Last summer, the studios, wor-

nalists are shown the printout, with

the pronouncement that the Latin

American debt "can never be

However, virtually no one who has

responsibility for debt decisions in Latin America is attending, and it apparently will be a low-level de-

President Belisario Betancur of

Colombia, who has been in fre-quent contact with Mr. Castro over Central American issues, declined an invitation to send an official

representative to the Havana meet-

ing. So did former President Alfon-

so Lopez Michelsen, of the Colom-bian Liberal Party, which is in opposition to Mr. Betancur.

Castro has adopted the pose of

speaking for Latin America. In 1959, three months after over-

This is not the first time that Mr.

bating exercise.

tween now and Labor Day.

elit, too."

ed to showing films has been a in Commack, on Long Island, last major factor in the earnings perfor-year at which no theater seated mance of the major chains. For lewer than 350 people. example operating profits at General Cinema's film division rose 'Redstone said, "the sophisticated bout 6 percent to \$37.6 million multiplex eliminates the possibility last year, from \$35.5 million, despite a slight decline in revenue.

Theater owners contend that if to which audiences come back." He they build large, technically sophis- added: "We have found that the ticated theaters, which make mo-viegoing a dramatically different multiplex, the larger the per-screen experience from home viewing, audiences will respond.

"We are building better theaters, no more bowling alleys," Mr. Fox said, referring to an earlier trend to so far 1985 has not fulfilled exhibichop up large, older theaters into a tors' hopes. They generally attri-so-called multiplex of small theaters with 200 to 250 seats each. Today multiplexes are still the rage, but and the individual theaters house more than 300 seats each.

National Amusements, for ex-The reduction in expenses relat- ample, built a 10-screen multiplex ried that the Olympics would lure Mr. Resnick of AMC said.

(Continued from Page 1)

cannot pay for essential imports. Peru's debt is also in arrears. Dem-

ocratically elected governments,

such as that of Argentina's Raúl Alfonsin, are resisting heavy pres-sure to break with their creditors.

There is a strong sense among Latin American political and eco-

nomic leaders that high interest

rates and tough repayment terms make the debt, owed primarily to private international banks, a ma-

obstacle to economic recovery.

Breaking with the creditors,

though, would mean losing access

to the Western international finan-cial system, which provides credit

and commercial financing neces-

sary to maintain most foreign

trade. That means the debt cannot

be written off as just a problem of the past; it would remain a prob-

available data on the cost of the

trade flows into a personal comput-

Mr. Castro has put much of the

lem of the future,

the world how the dollar moves debt service, interest rates and

Action Urged Latins Rejecting Debt Repudiation

audiences away from theaters, rushed to open all their films early.

"You could have closed the summer off after July I last year, said Joel Resnick, chairman of AMC Entertainment Inc., a national theater chain. "This year, I'm not going to cry and weep. This could be a very healthy summer.

But some see longer-range prob-lems, saying that overbuilding will come to haunt the industry.

"The reason that everybody is building is a combination of unbridled ego, a piratical desire for power and a shortage of common sense." Mr. Redstone said. "In the Sun Belt, they are building across the street from each other. The construction of theaters in some areas strains the limits of common sense and credulity."

The increasing supply of the aters, together with the prolifera-tion of VCRs and pay-TV, have made it tougher for theater owners to raise ticker provides enough to keep pace with inflation.

New York prices may be among the highest in the United States, but the 20-percent increase at certain theaters here is the first in about five years. And on a percentage basis, New York is playing catch-up with the rest of the country, where the price of an average ticket has risen 25 percent, to \$3.36, since 1980.

Few theater owners are forecasting further dramatic price increases for the near future. "We want to maintain the perception that this is

economic system.

crops, mainly sugar, to the Soviet bloc. It gets industrial supplies from Canada, Britain, France and

Spain, and occasionally has sought them in Argentina, but has been

limited by a lack of foreign ex-

Fridays

Tables include the authorwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. I to The Associated Press

Die YKL PE HOS High Low Over Chron

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er in his offices in Havana. Visiting throwing the regime of Fulgencio politicians, union leaders and jour-Batista, Mr. Castro traveled to a regional economic conference in Buenos Aires and demanded \$20 billion in U.S. aid to Latin America. The Eisenhower administration The Cuban leader is to be host at rejected that proposal as anti-a meeting Tuesday in Havana on American grandstanding. his debt-repudiation proposal. Two years later, President John F. Kennedy started the Alliance for Progress, pledging \$10 billion to Latin American over a decade. In the past 20 years, though, Cuba has been relatively isolated from Latin America, first by a U.S.-sponsored political and economic embargo, and then by Cuba's integration into the Soviet bloc Cuba depends on Moscow for its oil and sells most of its export

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SYDNEY — The three for-eign partners in the Ok Tedi gold and copper project in Pa-pua New Grinea will sign a full agreement on the mine's future development by the end of the month. Roy Shipes, general manager for Ok Tedi Mining Ltd. said Friday.

The partners are the Papua New Guinea government, with 20 percent. Broken Hill Pty. 30 percent. Standard Oil of Indiana 30 percent. Metallgesellschaft AG and Degussa AG 7.5 percent each and the West German Development Co. 5 per-

The first stage gold mine was shut down in February in a dispute over copper production at the site, but in March, the gov-erament allowed the U.S. West German and Australian part-ners to continue operating for four months pending a new

Official sources in Port Moresby confirmed that the agreement would be signed by

Swedish Shipping in the Doldrums

Consafe's Financial Crisis Seen as Part of Downward Trend

STOCKHOLM -The financial crisis facing Consafe AB, the Swedish company specializing in off-stiore housing and special-services platforms, has accentuated the bad sometimes collapse overnight," he state of the country's shipping in- said.

Since the mid-1970s, the industry has been beset by high costs and overseas competition. Sweden's share of the world shipbuilding market has fallen to 2 percent from 10 percent in the past decade, while its merchant fleet has dropped to ator ships and chemical carriers. four million deadweight tons from have been plagued by overcapacity. 13 million during the period.

Since the mid-1970s, Sweden has closed three shipyards and laid off thousands of workers. Companies ator of refrigerator skips, Salenin-hope to keep the remaining ones in vest. filed for bankruptcy after its business by building offshore plat-creditors refused financial aid.

flying flags of convenience also has in the world last year, trailing councaused a sharp fall in operating tries like Romania and Kuwait and caused a sharp fall in operating Swedish cargo vessels.

Consale, battling against an overcapacity for offshore oil rigs, had a further setback last week when efforts to shore up the com-pany's finances. Creditors refused to step in with more cash. Kjell-Olof Feldt, Sweden's fi-

nance minister, agreed that the problems facing Consafe illustrate the crisis in Swedish shipping. The Consafe case shows how markets in the oil and shipping sectors can

In a bid to counter foreign competition, Swedish shipowners have shed costly crude carriers and invested in smaller, more sophisticated vessels for specialist uses.

But now even the markets for specialized sectors, such as refriger-The once-booming offshore business has also turned sour. In 1984, the world a largest oper-

Official statistics show Sweden's merchant fleet was the 28th largest

years ago. "We have never seen such a sharp and prolonged downturn in the shipping business," Erik Nord-stron, the deputy director of the

down from a 10th ranking nine

He said the bankruptcy of Saleninvest had led to a significant de-cline in Swedish freight earnings in the first half of this year, but he

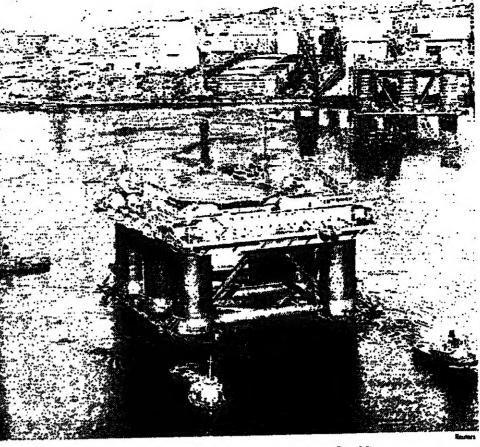
gave no figures.
Since 1983 the state has operated its own shipping line, Zenit, for unsold vessels built in Swedish yards. Opposition parties have strongly criticized the scheme, estimated to have cost taxpayers some S60 million.

The Wallenius Line, which carries new vehicles on long-term contract from car exporters, is the only edish company that turns a good profit in ocean-going shipping. Instead, most of the industry relies for profits on selling tax-free

liquor on board the big car ferries shuttling between Sweden and Finland and the Continent. In an effort to make Swedish ships more competitive, parliament this spring reduced the payroll taxes for seamen. In addition, unions have agreed to have registration of

But shipowners say further union concessions were needed and that companies must rationalize if Swedish merchant shipping is to

ships changed to flag-of-conven-



An oil rig made by Consafe is towed out to sea from Stockhom.

Foreign Debt Foils Seoul's Efforts to Boost Flagging Economy

By Moon Ihlwan

SEOUL - South Korea is caught in the dilemma of how to reduce its huge foreign debt while introducing some reflationary mea-sures to bolster an economy hit by falling exports and investments, government officials and econo-

mists say. Deputy Prime Minister Shin Byong Hyun ruled out any increase in economic growth that would worsen the balance of payments position, and the government has already revised its 1985 gross national product growth forecast to between 6 and 7 percent from an original 7.5 percent, compared with

Earlier this month, the govern-ment responded to requests for help from businessmen when it increased export-financing loans,

willing to invest in plant facilities. Kim Manh Je, the finance minister, said the government would also speed the downward adjustment of the won in the second half of the year. The won was fixed Thursday at 877 to the dollar, equal

But, after recent poor indicators, the government refused to fuel growth by domestic spending, as it has in the past

to a 5.55-percent drop in value this

Mr. Shin said such measures will cause inflation, send the current account deeper into delicit and increase foreign borrowing, which totaled \$44.3 billion at the end of April, the fourth-largest national

debt worldwide.

first half of 1984. Bank of Korea officials said poor exports, falling overseas construction receipts and increased debt payments took the

\$700 million for the whole year, and against 1984's \$1.4-billion def-The first-half decline in exports of 4 percent to \$13.3 billion over the same 1984 period is largely responsible for the downward revision in GNP, government officials

Trade Minister Kum Jin Ho has said it will be difficult to achieve a 1985 export target of \$33 billion

created new credit guarantees for small and medium-size industries and offered more than 600 billion won (\$684 million) to exporters willing to invest in plant facilities.

The government estimates that against \$29.25 billion last year, but he predicted a turnaround in exports in the second half, when work (\$684 million) to exporters willing to invest in plant facilities.

dent of Samsung Shipbuilding and Heavy Industry Co., said more drastic measures, such as lower bank rates and tax benefits, were first half current account deficit to \$963 million, surpassing the government target of \$500 million to strong million for the whole was

Businessmen say that with interest rates at 10 to 13.5 percent, not many will make investments, while Mr. Choi noted there was only a 4percent increase in new investment in the first six months compared with a forecast 8 to 10 percent. Lee Chou Born, president of San-

gyong Corp., said that if the government thinks exports are vital, it should have done something three

the Korean economic research institute, said: "The government should not be obsessed with its targets and become more flexible." He said it was "paying the price" for its

Economic planning officials, however, said they were committed to holding down inflation to promote long-term household saving as a way of reducing foreign debt. They said the wholesale price index rise this year would be kept at 1 to 2 percent and the consumer index petween 2 and 3 percent, as against 5 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively, last year.

Suh Sang Mok, vice president of the official Korea Development Institute, said the government had no option but to accept lower growth maintain credit-worthiness.

Bank of America to Greatly Reduce Its Operations in Latin America

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Bank of America has announced that it will substantially reduce its operations in Latin America as part of global

In a statement released Thursday, it stressed that it was not pulling out of the region, although it plans to close 10 to 15 of its 34 Latin American offices. It also owns an Argentine subsidiary bank, Bank of

America SA, with 65 branches, The move is part of a larger strategy to trim unprofitable operations from the bank's world banking division. The region covering Latin America and the Caribbean has been Bank of America's least profit-

able for several years.

After the 10 to 15 offices are pared from the bank's Latin opera-

tions, Bank of America will have only about half as many total units in the region as it had at its peak in 1981.

Worldwide, the bank has closed 76 offices and sold interests in 30 affiliates during a three-year restructuring. BankAmerica, the bank's parent company, last week reported a second-quarter loss of \$338 million, the second-largest quarterly loss

in U.S. banking history. Bank of America has been one of the chief U.S. lenders to Latin America and thus was hit hard when loans to such nations as Brazil, Bolivia, Mexico and Nicaragua went sour.

Japan Raises Stakes in **U.S. Business**

(Continued from Page 15)

American television, is often traced

to Japanese imports. The Japanese, for example, have bought large positions in two big steel companies - a 50-percent interest in National Steel and 10 percent in Wheeling-Pittsburgh. Wheeling-Pittsburgh, which is cur-rently strikebound and seeking protection under the bankruptcy laws, could prove a tough test of Japan's vaunted management

To a large extent, growth of Japanese investment in the United States represents the bountiful resenues that Japan amasses from exports, including the \$37-billion trade surplus with the United States that the Japanese recorded

Much of the investment has poured into the bills and bonds that the U.S. Treasury issues to finance budget deficits.

Most of such "portfolio" investment helps keep the dollar strong and interest rates from climbin higher, but it is volatile. Foreigners could sell the investments the moment that their appeal falls short of the return investors can get in other countries, and widespread selling could cause the dollar to plunge.

However, a rapidly growing share —currently about 25 percent of the Japanese money is in the direct, brick-and-mortar investment, which is much less volatile.

Economists, in fact, predict that further erosion of American interest rates, and hence of the value of the dollar, is likely to foster even more direct investment because a cheaper dollar would lower the cost of building and buving American

"You would see an acceleration of direct investment," said Kiyo-biko Fukushima, chief economist here for the Nomura Research Institute, a part of Japan's large Nonura investment firm. Besides, Mr. Fukushima added, "when corporations make an investment they have already written off exchange rate risks. They're looking five, 10 years

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56 Coin-slot cafeterias

Jameson Books, 772 Columbus Street, Otlawa, III. 61350. Reviewed by J. Anthony Lukas

T WAS, as John Dean recalled it, the first major caucus of the Watergate cover-up. At 9 A.M. on June 20, 1972 — barely 79 hours after the break-in at the Democratic National Committee — there

JUSTICE: The Memoirs of Attorney

By Richard G. Kleindienst. 247 pages. \$16.95.

General Richard Kleindienst

roles in the great national melodrama.

There was John Mitchell, chief of the Committee to Re-elect the President, puffing gloomily on his pipe; the presidential assistant, John Ehrichman, scowling under his beetle brows; the White House chief of staff, Bob Haldeman, his face deeply tanned from a weekend at Key Biscayne; fresh-faced, deferential John Dean, counsel to the president; and the new attorney general of the United States, Richard

they all were, the men who were soon to play leading

G. Kleindienst. As Dean remembers it, this august assemblage in Ehrlichman's office seemed primarily concerned with the public-relations aspects of the Watergate incident. Dean recalls that Ehrlichman asked who was leaking to the press. Kleindienst said it was the city police but the leaks would be plugged as soon as

"Punorama" by louis baron

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BOOKS

the FBI took over. After the meeting, Dean says, he rode with Kleindienst to the Justice Department. Now Kleindienst says he was never at this meeting. Moreover, he says John Mitchell told him he wasn't there. He says he was never at any White House conference with Ehrlichman, Haldeman and Dean together. He thus suggests the June 20 conference was largely Dean's (abrication.

Why has he waited all this time to raise the point? He says that because of the "sorrow" always evoked by memories of that time he long declined to read any of the Watergate memoirs, so, not until he glanced through Dean's "Blind Ambition" while preparing his own book did he stumble across the account of the June 20 meeting.
It scarcely seems possible that Kleindienst could

have missed accounts of the June 20 meeting, which had been part of the conventional wisdom about Watergate a full three years before Dean's book appeared in 1976 and had been amply discussed in the press and Congress.

This is not to suggest that Kleindienst is consciously lying. Indeed, there is something so earnest, so heartfelt about this book that it is difficult not to believe in the attorney general's sincerity.

There is another explanation for his tardiness in setting the record straight. As he puts it, "I knew I would be powerless, anyway, in that period of Jacobin fever, to correct any inaccuracies." Clearly, he now believes the climate has changed sufficiently to clear his name, which he feels was besmitched by inaccurate press accounts, self-serving memoirs, vindictive prosecutors, and — worst of all — his conviction for failing to respond fully to questions at a congressional hearing, which brought him a suspended jail sentence and a \$100 fine.

Kleindienst reviews the events that led to that conviction, the so-called "TIT affair," in which the White House apparently intervened to water down the antitrust action against the multinational con-glomerate. Although Richard M. Nixon called Kleindienst on Ang. 19, 1971, to order him to halt the ITT prosecution, Kleindienst told the Senate Judiciary Committee, "I was not interfered with by anybody at the White House. I was not importuned. I was not pressured. I was not directed."

In defense of his position, Kleindienst argues that he refused to follow the president's order and that the subsequent settlement of the ITT suit stammed from quite different events. Yet, iff light of that April 19 call, it is hard to see how he could tell the committee he was not "pressured" by anyone at the Elsewhere, Kleindienst vigorously defends Nix-

con's attempt to put Clement Haynsworth on the Supreme Court, argues that Archibald Cox was too partisan to serve as Watergate special prosecutor, and settles some old scores with John Ehriichman. Old scores, indeed. Whatever reason Kleindienst may have had for delaying this rebutal, few readers are likely to care much about the minutes of events that mast of the nation diseased a decode and

are likely to care much about the minutise of events that most of the nation digested a decade ago.

That is too bad. There is a rough-hewn kind of honor about the man that sets him apart from the sleazy gang that staffed the Nixon White House. He probably deserves somewhat better than he has received at the hands of history — but, at this remove, it will be hard to set the record straight.

a. Anthony Lukas is a Pulitzer Prize witning jour-nalist whose next book, "Common Ground: A Turbu-lent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families," is scheduled to be published this fall. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

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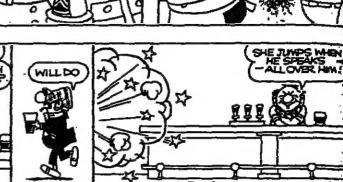
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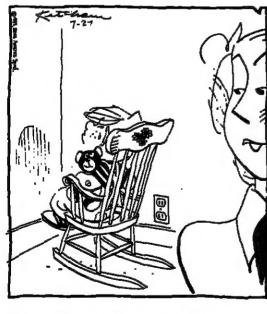








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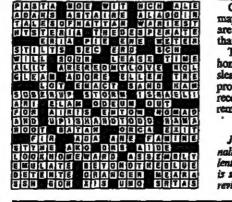
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle.



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July 26

To Our Readers Montréal stock markets tions were not available in th

SPORTS

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ANTAGE POINT/ George Vecsey

and Slaughter Begat Rose...

W YORK — They would go to quaint Crosley Field, father son, and root for the Cincin-Reds against all comers, but the St. Louis Cardinals came fire st. Louis would turn to from and say: Watch the old gny that field. I want you to play like

> to old gay in right field was id Enos Bradsher Slaughter, he never stopped running on pall field Ran to his position. to the dugout Ran to home Ran to first base on a base on the first baseman's the little boy in Cincannati with

coal dark eyes and the mop of followed his lather's advice, the imitated the man from the olded Cardinals. Six or seven from now, Pete Rose will fol-

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HUANAN IN DANCE

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سميتاب

langhter's day arrives Sunday, in he and the late Arky Mehan will be inducted into the lin Cooperstown, New York, lowing their selection by base-is old-times committee last ich Lou Brock and Hoyt Wiln, who were selected by the vote he baseball writers, will also be

ose's debt to Slaughter is one of HE STATE Story lines of baseball as ALLORING tries to catch another legend. obb, in total base hits. One of glories of baseball, with its cenplus heritage of records and ridotes, is the overlapping gen-tions of ancestors, an almost lical parade of spiritual begats. When Buddy Bell was traded ne to Cincinnati last week, he alled watching not only his own her, Gus, playing for the Reds, ylater a swaggering home grown o, Rose, first his role model,

eball's history of lobby-sittrain-riding clubhouse-wait-bench-jockeying, bleacher-sit-and paper-reading brings the rit right up to the present. Billy unn lugs his personal angst to manager's office, but he is also product of his mentor, Casey ngel, which also means that litbits and pieces of John J. Graw and Wilbert Robinson

ssionally called "Ignatz," had a given much thought to being seball player when he arrived a major leagues in 1951. Before ibition game. Mantle seemed



Enos Slaughter

in Ebbets Field, not seeming to grasp that Stengel had once pa-trolled that field.

Mantle was not quite as devoid of baseball background as it might have seemed. A few weeks ago at the Yankees' old-timers' day, Phil Rizzuto interviewed Stan Musial and Mantle, whose affability quotient has improved greatly since he discovered he could make a living by being nice.

Without much coaxing, Manue told how his lather, Mutt, had driven up from Commerce, Oldahoma, to Springfield, Missouri, to watch the Cardinals' minor-league team in 1940, and how Mutt Mantle told his eight-year-old son, "Watch this fellow named Musial. He's going to be a major leaguer some day." Musial made his debut in St. Louis barely a year later, giving young. Mickey Mantle some incentive to roor like a comet to the major

leagues at the age of 19.
The daily winds of baseball for over a century have produced some floating around in Martin's epic cross-pollination. Musial caries the nickname "Stan the Man" den away. Stengel always as of watching him club the Dodgers jed Mickey Mantle, whom he into submission, and Rose proudly. carries the nickname "Charley Hustle," from the sultry Sunday afternoon in Tampa, Florida, in 1963, when two Yankees watched him run during an exhibition. Ah, used when Stengel tried to tell but the reader already knows that ow to play the right-field wall the two fat-cat Yankees, guffawing

at the intense rookie, were Whitey Ford and Mantle.

The Yankees of the postwar dynasty were professional about husling from first to third on a base hit; but they were not awed by exuberance. Stengel obtained Siaughter for his hustle in 1954, and the tough old bird served two hitches with the Yankees. Some of the old-guard Yankees would snicker when Slaughter raced to first base on a walk, but the old boy had earned his respect with the Gashouse Gang of St. Louis more than a decade earlier. Slaughter had learned his lesson

in the minor leagues when his man-ager, Eddie Dyer, asked him if he was weary because he had not run out a grounder to the infield. Jobs were scarce in the '30's, and Slaughter told the manager that he

He told Billy Southworth he was just fine in 1941, when he ran into a concrete wall and broke his collar-bone. He finished the game, but made him take a month off. until he argued his way back into the lineup. He swung so hard at the first pitch that he tore open the skin ere the bone had fractured, turning his uniform as crimson as the picturesque redbird on the front of

He told Dyer he was just fine in 1946, when he took a pitch on the right elbow during the lifth game of the World Series; He wouldn't rub the injury ("wouldn't give 'em the satisfaction," he said) but on the train back from Boston that night, Dr. Robert F. Hylan warned him not to risk his career by playing

with the bad bruise.

"Doc, I thought you were smer," Slaughter said. "Man, how in the world do you think I'm gouna miss this one? If I'm breathing, I'm all right to play."

Batting almost one-handed, Slaughter draws a bear arm in the

Slaughter drove in a key run in the sixth game, and in the seventh game, with the score tied, he led off the eighth inning with a base hit. He then raced home from first base on the hit-and-run as Harry Walker slapped a hit into left-center, and Leon Culberson and Johnny Pesky did not get the ball to the plate in time. The scorers gave Walker a double, but the reality is that Slaughter won a World Series by

Sanguer won a word series by scoring from first on a single. Baseball players should not make the Hall of Fame on the besis of one play, but Country Slaughter hustled like that for 19 seasons, and was batting an even 300 for his career when they took away his uniform in 1959. Rose was in the major leagnes foor years later, and they'll have to tear the uniform off





The Cardinals' Willie McGee took a home run away from Graig Nettles in San Diego, but Gary Carter suffered no such misfortune as he connected against the Astros in New York.

Owners' Offer Angers Baseball Union; Chances of Averting a Strike Diminish

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Chances of
averting a baseball strike Aug. 6,
already a remote posibility, have seemed to diminish even further. The owners' negotiators resub-mitted on Thursday a salary arbi-tration proposal that the union chief said was designed to anger the players and further frustrate efforts

to reach an agreement.

Another bargaining session was to take place Friday, but there was no indication that either side expected any progress to be made.

At Thursday's meeting, manage ment representatives presented

contract language dealing with sal-ary arbitration. The proposal, the same as the one made June 12, contained two elements in particular that aroused the union's wrath
— that eligibility be increased from
two years of major league service to
three and that an arbitrator not be permitted to award a salary that was more than double the player's

pay the previous season.

Labeling the owners' action provocative, Donald Fehr, the union leader, said: "At this stage in the negotiations, the owners are once again making a proposal that they know will make players angry, that they know would be severely re-

gressive in reducing salaries. If was asked what he expected Thurs-

"If you want to reignize the fires that have been smoldering the past six months, you do cractly what they've done. They're not stupid enough not to expect that this would make players angry, so I have to think they knew what they were doing. This does nothing but impede the chances of reaching an

Lee MacPhail, the owners' labor spokesman, was surprised at Febr's on the other side interested in reaction pointing out that the sala-reaching an agreement, I haven't ry arbitration proposal had been seen or heard of them." made more than six weeks ago.

do that by saying it; you have to process we've asked for."

The players had rejected the salary arbitration proposal when it posal on their contribution to the was made, along with the owners' players' pension and benefit plan payroll plan, which would have until the players were prepared to served as a salary cap. When Febr

Transition

SASEBALL

Assertos Legote

CHICAGO—Activoted Ren Kittle, odtfielder. Sent Mark Ryal, outfielder, is Buffale of the Armericam Association.

National Langue

ATLANTA—Suspended Postosi Perez, pitcher, and placed him en the restricted flat.
Called as Joe Johnson, sticher, from Richmond et hie International League.

NEW YORK—Recolled Juli Lathorn, sticher, from Tidewater of the International Lague. Ostland Kelvin Chaeman, tecond baseman, to Tidewater.

BASKETBALL

Medicael Sesiationi Association

LALAKERS—Signed Mitte McGes, startd-torward, to a lour-year contract,

POOTBALL
Heltend Fostbutt Lesses
ATLANTA-Stened Steve Bortkewski,
quarterback and Mick Luckbarsk Kicker.
gUFFALO-wolved Emil Everett, Kelv
Potter, and Emilio Sonchez kickers. An
nounced that Alike Tolliver, wide receiver,
had left come.

SCOREBOARD

there is interest in reaching agree-ment at this stage, you don't do it than a deliberate slap." He added: "Twelve days before a

strike, I've got to tell all the young players, who are overwhelmingly the majority of major league players, that we won't have salary arbitration as you know it and all the salaries will go down. That's the price of an agreement. I don't know who's going to accept that. They know I have to talk to the players so that apparently is what they're trying to achieve. If there's anyone

MacPhail said that the owners Noting that the players' proposal were trying to negotiate an agree-would have made more players eliment to replace the one that ex-gible for the procedure, he said: pired last Dec. 31 but that any "Maybe they expected if they offered to drop that, we would drop
ours. But salary arbitration is a
very important issue to us. We have
to do something to retard the increase in player salaries. You don't
them, but it's part of the slowing
the salary arbitration for
them, but it's part of the slowing
the slowing
the Angels mounted their best
scoring threat in the sixth. Jerry
Narron and Dick Schofield singled
with none out and Ruppert Jones
tration," he said, "is an area I alfollowed with a sharp liner back to
the box. Stieb snared the ball and
them, but it's part of the slowing
fired to second to retire Narron for

> MacPhail also said the owners plays. would continue to withhold a pro-

Stieb Blanks Angels As Blue Jays Extend Winning Streak to 5

pitched a seven-hitter and Damaso Garcia, Willie Upshaw and Lloyd Moseby each collected two hits and

pair of RBIs Thursday night to lead the Toronto Blue Javs to a 7-0 victory over the California Angels. Stieb (10-6) struck out three and walked one while posting his secand shutout and lifth complete game, in his past 14 games, the 28year-old right-hander has held the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

opposition to two or fewer runs on league-leading Earned Run Aver-

age to 1.95.

"By far my won-loss record has against the Twins.

"By far my won-loss record has against the Twins.

A's 11. Brewers 2: Bruce Bochte

A's 12. Brewers 2: Bruce Bochte never indicated how well I've A's 11. Brewers 2: Bruce Bochte pitched," Stieb said, "I don't know hit a three-run homer to cap a fiveif it ever will. I look around and see run sixth inning, and Dwayne Murguys 14-3 and I feel I should be phy hit a triple and drove in two with them. I might not win 20 runs to power the A's in Milwau-

that means a lot to me."

The Blue Jays' fifth consecutive five-game lead over the New York

second off Mike Witt (8-7) who had ing his ninth complete game. Gary a personal five-game winning Carter his a three-run home run for streak snapped. The Blue Jays loaded the bases on lead-off singles

Cartinals 9, Padres 6: Vince Barfield, Garcia then ripped a two-run single to make it 2-0.

The Blue Jays stretched their lead to 4-0 with a pair of runs in the third. With one out, Rance Mullin-iks singled and advanced to third when George Bell doubled. With two out, Upshaw singled in both

Toronto made it 5-0 in the fourth and 6-0 in the sixth on RBI singles by Moseby. Whitt hit his 12th homer in the eighth to give the Blue Jays a 7-0 lead.

The Angels mounted their best the third of four Toronto double

Orioles 5, White Sox 1: Mike

since recuperating from a form TORONTO - Dave Stieb Achillies tendon, opened with four perfect innings. Eddie Murray hit a grand slam home run in the eighth inning — his second this season — after Floyd Bannister loaded the bases with three walks.

Red Sox 5, Mariners 3: Jim Rice drove in three runs as Bobby Ojeda en-hitter, pacing Boston to its fifth straight victory. Wade Boggs singled for the Red Sox to extend his

hitting streak to 28 games.

Tigers 7, Twins 2: Jack Morris
burled a four-hitter and Barbaro Garbey hit a home run and an RBI single to lead Detroit to victory in occasions while lowering his Minneapolis, Morris recorded his 10th complete game and is now 6-0

ames, I might not even become the kee. Tim Birtsas pitched an eightfirst Blue Jay to win 20 games. And hitter for Oakland in his first major-league complete game

victory allowed the club to open a League, Dwight Gooden scattered seven hits and struck out six to lead Yankees in the American League New York. Gooden increased his Toronto took a 2-0 lead in the the majors. He walked two in pitch-

by Al Oliver and Ernie Whitt and a Coleman ignited a five-run ninth one-out intentional walk to Jesse off Rich Gossage with an RBI single, pacing St. Louis in San Diego, It was the fifth straight triumph for the Cardinals and the fifth consecutive loss for the Padres.

Giants 4, Pirates 3: Chris Brown hit a two-run single and Bob Brenly hit a run-scoring double in the eighth inning to rally the Giants in

Expos 1, Reds 0: Razor Shines' pinch-hit single in the seventh scored Herm Winningham to make the Expos triumphant, Bill Gullickson and Jeff Reardon, who earned his 25th save, combined on a four-

mirez scored from second when the Phillies committed an error trying to turn a double play, lifting Atlanta in Philadelph

Dodgers 7, Cubs 3: Pedro Guer-rero hit his 22d home run and scored three times to lead the Flanagan pitched a three-hitter Dodgers over Chicago in Los Anover eight innings in Chicago, liftgeles. Fernando Valenzuela won
ing Baltimore over the White Sox. his fifth straight game and Ken
Flanagan, making his second start Howell recorded his 10th save.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Larino Fails to Attend Dolphin Camp MIAMI (UPI) - Dan Marino, the Miami Dolphins' quarterback, led to attend practice Thursday in a protest over his contract negotia-ins. Marino stands to be fined \$500 for every practice or team meeting

misses, a team spokesman said. "We are quite a way apart," said Joe Robbie, the team owner. Robbie sled his offer "one of the most generous contracts in pro football." He t: They are asking for a contract substantially greater than Joe

tana is currently getting."

Liontana, believed to have a six-year contract worth \$6 million, led San ancisco to a Super Bowl victory over Miami in January.

Simmerman Sues NFL Over Draft

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gary Zimmerman has filed suit in U.S. strict Court here seeking to invalidate the National Football League's applemental draft" of players from the United States Football League. Zimmerman, a two-time all-USFL offensive lineman with the Los geles Express, was chosen by the New York Giants in the NFL's applemental draft" last year. He has charged the NFL, its management with the court of the league's 29 textus publication. incil the players association and the league's 29 teams with violation the antitrust laws "in that it is an illegal conspiracy in that it reasonably restrains interstate trade and commerce in the professional

Commerman said the alleged conspiracy deprived him of his freedom to all with the team of his choice. He asked damages of \$10 million.

raves Agree to Take Back Perez

TLANTA (AP) — Pascual Perez, missing from the Atlanta Braves shall team for five days, will rejoin the club next Tuesday under an sement worked out Thursday in a meeting with Braves management. Sez, who disappeared Sunday in New York, contacted club officials sday and met for 90 minutes with the Braves' general manager, John lea. He was given the option of rejoining the team during the current top in Philadelphia, but asked for time to collect his thoughts and are himself mentally," said Wayne Minshew, a team spokesman. inshew said that Perez will "by mutual agreement" rejon the Braves in they return home Tuesday to play the Padres. "He said he will logize to his teammates for leaving the club, and he wishes to redeem self to teammates and Braves fans," Minshew said. Perez loses about 00 in salary for every game he misses.

ance Backs Alps Site for Olympics

ARIS (Reuters) - The French government has decided to back the idacy of the Hante Savoie region in the French Alps as a site for the Winter Olympics, a statement from the prime minister's office said. ne statement said a tentative budget of 2.93 billion francs (\$335) on) was envisaged. The government is already supporting a bid by for the 1992 Summer Games. The International Olympic Committee to amnounce the 1992 venues on Oct. 17.

.pyd Takes Lead in Hartford Golf

20MWELL, Connecticut (UPI) — Raymond Floyd, undergoing therapy for a back injury, carded a 7-under-par 64 Thursday to take +-stroke lead after the first round of the Greater Hartford Open golf sament, Floyd, 42, used a reliable wedge and solid putting for seven 28. Six players — Greg Norman, Hale Irwin, John Cook, John fley, Hubie Green and Ron Streck — were tied for second at 66.

inese to Play NBA Exhibitions

ASHINGTON (UPI) — The Chinese Olympic basketball team has fively agreed to play several National Basketball Association teams law Medir of Czechoslovakia, who is seeded fifth. Medir has risen from call for scrimmages against NBA teams, and arrangements are made to play exhibition games, an official for the U.S. Information made to play exhibition games, an official for the U.S. Information he said, alluding to the difficulty he faced making the transition from the fast, grass courts of Wimbledon previous meeting at an indicator of Czechoslovakia, who is seeded fifth. Medir has risen from 60th to 13th in the rankings this year because of some surprisingly strong performances. In their only the fast, grass courts of Wimbledon previous meeting at an indicator of Czechoslovakia, who is seeded fifth. Medir has risen from 60th to 13th in the rankings this year because of some surprisingly strong performances. In their only the fast, grass courts of Wimbledon to the difficulty he fact that the fast grass courts of Wimbledon the fast, grass courts of Wimbledon the fast grass cou

glish Club Asks McEnroe to Quit

VDON (UPI) - The Queens Tennis Club in London has asked day, I didn't, I made too many On Thursday, he easily defeated dcEnroe to resign his membership because of his unsportsmanlike mistakes."

In at a tournament last month. If McEnroe does not resign, he can elled, said Jonathan Edwardes, membership secretary of the club.

mistakes."

unseeded Blaine Willenborg of Becker's strength is a searing Florida, 6-1, 6-4, to gain the quarterlinels.



Boris Becker, the Wimbledon champion, returning a shot to Francesco Cancellotti at the U.S. Clay Court Champion-ships in Indianapolis. Becker took the match, 6-4, 6-2.

Becker Draws Spotlight At U.S. Clay Court Event

By Roy S. Johnson New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS - Boris Becker revealed a lot about himself this week. He said he likes rock music, especially by Foreigner and The Police, but he doesn't like hamburgers or the nickname Boom-Boom. "My mother says to me, Boris!, not Boom-Boom," he said. "Boom-Boom is not my name."

After struggling Tuesday night in his first match since his stuming triumph at Wimbledon, the 17m us area manen since his stimming with cheers.

"I like to play when the crowd's prancesco Cancellotti of Italy on Thursdow in first 1 km and 1 km Thursday in just 1 hour 8 minutes to move into the quarterfinals of the U.S. Clay Court Championships. The third-seeded Becker eliminated his 11th-seeded oppo-

napolis Sports Center. "The first March, Mecir won in straight sets.

cellotti, who is ranked 39th in the world, off balance. But that alone will not be shough to help him win this tournament, which features several players who claim clay as

their favorite surface.

His weaknesses — especially an erratic forehand — aside, Bocker has captured the crowds here. They cheered wildly when he entered the stadium, then later sent him off with a standing ovation. And near Now, he is revealing a lot about the end of the match, when he rewhat kind of tennis player he is, acted to an errant shot by his opponent with a dance reminiscent of The Twist, they buoyed him again

> were very fair." Becker said he will have to im-

prove even more to defeat his next opponent, the little-known Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, who bocker,
CLEVELAND—Released Fred Disarrio,
rumine bock; Paul Sigure, quarterbock;
Note Jehnson and Anthony Biolir, wide receivers, and Anorio Shotler, bifentive lineman.
Signed Brian Vosti-detensive lineman. Signed
Gres Allen, running bock, to a series of oneveer contracts.

DALLAS—Cut Vincant Bean and Som Burte, wide progleman. Mark Vennedy and I am

ris, wide receivers; Aarit Kennedy and Lee Knowlee, Unabacters; Pete McCoriney, cen-ter; Derryl Ursery, tackle, and Kevin Buen-ote, punter. ote, punter.

DENVER--Waived Dwoyne Stanley, Derrick Toylor, and Alichael Brown, running backs: Joe Young, Robert Younger, Thomas Rutt, Dove Offlinsbarn, and Richard Linder-holm, offensive linemen; Kirk Powell, pani-

Martin, wide receiver, to indinatoolis for Alvin Ancers, remains back. Clothaid Dove Youns, their end, and Rapolid Watton, steirty, from walvers. Sisned Angela Kins, lineback-er.

GREEN BAY—Walved Mike McCoy, defaultive back. Signed Bucky Scribner, punter, and Rich McTon, offersive linemon. Cut Peter.

Guinian, defensive linemon. Jeff Stanford, defensive back, and Andre Young, linebacker.

HOUSTON—Walved Jeff Carter and Kent Jordan, Iloh's majs. Brian Hall and Averick Walker, defensive backs, and Dunnie Compbell, equarterback.

INDIANAPOLIS—Walved Dave Young, light and: Prill Bases, quarterback and Michael Wortl, Prill Bases, quarterback, Crokovich, Halff and. Signed Barry Krouss. Ilnebacker: Ratin Sterk, punter, and Andre Young, Strain Sterk, punter, and Andre Young, Strain Sterk, light and Courtney Griffin, running backs; Grey Ruther, light and Ratin Ratin Sterk, punter, and Elson Cummings, Raish Dornell, Layenca King, and Elson Cummings, Raish Dornell, Layenca King, and Another Young, defensive backs, and Sam Fiores, placetic, chemistry backs, fore Ruther, light and Sam Strain Sterk, punter, and Elson Cummings, Raish Dornell, Layenca King, and Another Young, Halffall, Raish Palya and Another Young, Aller Henrich Steve Wohl, oftensive lineman, and Elson Cummings, Raish Dornell, Layenca King, and Another Young, Halffall, Raish Palya and Another Young, Aller Henrich Steve Wohl, oftensive lineman, left from the defensive backs, and Sam Fiores, placetic, and Sam

kicker, Mile Moore, offersive linemen, left training came, Piaced Andre Franklin, fall-bock; Eric Laaska, offersive tackle: 866 Baumhower, note teckle, and A.J. Duhe, fine-bocker, on physically unable to perform list. NEW ENGLAKD—Signed Ben Thamas, detentive and, to a two-year confract.

N.Y. GIANTS—Announced that Jock Oliver, offersive lineman, has returned to come.

N.Y. JETS—Walved Crais Garrick, tackles: Scatt Mipakek, fight end, and Mile Augustyniot, tribock, offer failling physical examinations, Welved Ten Gerner, center, and Derrick Garfiner, wide receiver; Bruce Harper, running back, and Rob Crable, Resbacker, on the physically unable to perform list.

PITTSEURGH—Siened Marcus Ellieft, guard.

SAN DIEGO-Signed Reigh Meisleignka

Baseball

Line Scores Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE Bost Division MATIONAL LEAGUE

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Minten (8) and Travina, Braniv (8). W—Minten (8) and Travina, Braniv (8). W—Minten (9) and Travina, Braniv (8). W—Minten (9) and Pena / Hommaker.
Minten (8) and Travina, Braniv (8). W—Minten (9) and Pena / Minten (9) and Remards. W—Dayley, 3-0. L—Gassiosa, 2-2 ay—Lothi (11). HSB—51. Louis, Clark (17). Gassage (8) and Kennedy. W—Dayley, 3-0. L—Gassiosa, 2-2 ay—Lothi (11). HSB—51. Louis, Clark (17). Gassage (8) and Kennedy. W—Dayley, 3-0. L—Gassiosa, 2-2 ay—Lothi (11). HSB—51. Louis, Clark (17). Gassage (8) and Kennedy. W—Dayley, 3-0. Louis, Clark (17). Gassage (8) and Kennedy. W—Dayley, 3-0. Louis (18). Minten (19). Minten (1

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Howell (10). HRS—Chicoso, Matthews (5).
Los Angeles, Guerrara (22).

esset, Dove Diffusioners, and Richard Linderholm, offensive linemen; Kirk Powell, party of the modern power of the modern powe

BOSBY KAUFMAN CALL HOME OR ROBERT SLAUGHTER AT 212-841-0260 NOTHING TERRILE MOM AND DAD.

Tennis

U.S. CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS (A) laddonosolisi

MRNS SINGLES
Taird Round
Ivan Land III, Crechoslovakio, def. Guy
Forcet (15), France, 4-0, 6-2
Milasiov Mecir (5), Czechoslovakio, def.
Sicine Wilherhory, U.S. 6-1, 6-4
Boris Becker (3), West Germany, def.
Francesco Cancelletti, (11), Italy, 6-4, 6-2
Martin Joite (10, Arcenting, def. Guillerma
Vilos, (10), Arcenting, 6-0, 6-1,
Jone Noveratii, Czechoslovakio, def. Lawson Duncan, U.S. 6-2, 7-4
WCMENTS SINGLES

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Quarterfloots
Zine Gerrison, 12), U.S., det, Anne (von. U.S., Zing Gorrison, (27, U.S., cer, Anna (von. U.S., 67 (7-0), 6-1, 6-3, Kale Gomeent, U.S., def, Akonuela Akolseva (1), Bulsoria, 6-2, 1-4, 5-4, Akodrea Ternesvari (4), Humpary, def, Ro-foelia Respi (14), Hoty, 6-3, 7-4 (8-6). WOMENT DOUBLES Quarterfinchia

Quarterfinals
Penny Bary and Paula Smith, U.S. (3), del.
Karin Husbner and Kim Steinmetz, U.S. 4-7-4-

Karin Husbaar and Kim Steinmetz, U.S., 6-3,6-2.
Beth Merr and Terry Pheips U.S. (4), del. Mercades Pat and Adriana Villabraa, Argentina (5), 3-6, 6-4, 6-6.
Manuela Maleeva and Katerina Maleeva, Bulgaria, (6), del. Zina Garrison and Lori McNell. U.S., (2), 6-4, 5-7, 4-2.
Iva Budarova and Marcala Shuherska, Czechoslovskia, del. Kothy Horvath, U.S., and Amarca Temesvari, Husbary, (1), 6-3, 6-1.



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16 New Bond Street Maytes London Wil

'Hard Rain' in Moscow

By Celestine Bohlen New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Bob Dylan looked just a little out of place up on the stage in a Moscow sports hall, seated among a group of international poets behind tubs of potted geraniums and a table set with mineral water.

He was dressed in white from head to foot, with dark glasses and the familiar mop of curly hair. Most of the other 26 poets wore suits and ties, except for the Nicaraguan cultural minister in a safari jacket and beret and an Indian poet in a flowing robe.

And while the other literati recited their poetry. Dylan sang his, after ducking off stage for 10 min-utes to tune his guitar. Twangs of "Blowin" in the Wind" and "Hard Rain's Gonna Fall" wafted across the sports arena at the Lenin stadium complex, over the heads of a sparse audience seated in aluminum deck chairs lined up on the gym floor.

Dylan received applause, not quite overwhelming but better than polite - more than had been given to, say, the president of the Bulgari-an Writers Union, or the Tadzhik poer's recital in Russian of a poem about the battle of Stalingrad, but about as much as was accorded Nika Turbina, a poetical 10-year-

Clearly, Dylan was something different, something unexpected for the assembled poetry lovers, most of whom seemed not to have

"We had no idea," said one young man as he left the hall after viet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko Dylan finished his three-song act. three months ago, the American Here, where poetry is taken very said. "I told him I don't really read seriously and poets are regarded as my stuff," Dylan added. "He said it popular figures, there was some de-bate as to whether Dylan was really Yevrushenko, who introdu a poet, "More a singer-bard," concluded the young man. Dylan's appearance this week in

Garden-Gnome Liberation

AMSTERDAM — A drive to purge the Netherlands of obsolete laws may liberate the garden

gnome: Under proposed legislation, the universally ignored requirement for a municipal permit to adom gardens with the brightly colored figures would be dropped.

was low-key to say the least. Even the international poetry reading in which he took part was barely advertised, and as far as anyone knew, Dylan's name never appeared on any billboard or in any

One of the organizers said there was concern that people would knock down doors to get in, since by coincidence the poetry reading was scheduled on the eve of the 12th Youth Festival, as 20,000 young people arrived in Moscow.

But if Dylan is known in the Soviet Union, it is less among the young generation than among those who remember him from the 1960s, "Those records I have," said

Actually, no one seems to remember whether his records were ever officially sold here. Dylan said someone at the Soviet embassy in Washington told him he was best known for "Blowin' in the Wind" and "The Times They Are a-

Changing."
Shortly after he arrived Wednesday, Dylan said he heard on the radio an instrumental he had once written. "It was the flip side of a single — "Wigwam," I think," he said. "Halfway through I thought This sounds familiar,' and then I recognized it as something I wrote. It was spectacular: It sounded like Tchaikovsky,"

The poetry reading was spon-sored by the Soviet Writers' Union but, according to one of its memhad a clue that the famous idol of bers, this year was something of a the 1960s would be in their midst trial run. "You should come next

year," he said Dylan was asked to come by So-

Yevrushenko, who introduced Dylan, described him as a "singing Andrei Voznesensky, another

Soviet poet, who has come to know Dylan on tours of the United States, calls him "a special type of artist." But before the reading. Voznesensky worried that the Dylan magic would go right by the non-English-speaking audience. "With him." Voznesensky said. "the sense of the words is very

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

2 Brothers Snared by Venus's-Flytrap

By Charles Hillinger Los Angeles Times Service REEN SWAMP, North Carolina — The two brothers gingerly made their way through the forest of moss-covered trees and dense underbrush, shrubs and wild plants, alert for rattlesnakes, water moccasins, copperheads, alligators and

natches of squishy marsh. They were covered with ticks. buzzed by testy flies and mosquitoes. An alligator surfaced nearby, then disappeared.

But Stanley (Fly Trap) Render, 63, and his brother, Henry, 74, did not mind. They enjoy the hostile environment. They get out in it as often as they can, as they have ever since

they were small boys taken into the woods and swamps of North Carolina by their father. Stanley is a leading authority on the Venus's-flytrap, a plant that Charles Darwin described as

the most unusual he had ever encountered. The only place Venus's-flytraps grow naturally is on the edge of swamps within a radius of 100 miles (160 kilometers) of Wil-

mington, North Carolina He believes he has the only personalized license plate in the country that says FLY TRAP. "I don't know why anyone else would want it," said his brother.

Henry is known by botanists for his work with pitcher plants, a carnivorous plant of the family Sarraceniaceae. One of the insecteating plants he discovered and identified carries his name -Sarracenia rehderi.

There are five families of carnivorous plants, so called because the plants trap and digest insects and small animals such as frogs and lizards. The other three carnivorous plants are sundews, butterworts and bladderworts.

The widest selection of these rare and unusual plants in the United States is in the swamps of Wilmington. "Science writers have written

many stories over the years about man-eating plants in places like the Philippines killing and swal-lowing humans. Not true," Stan-ley said. "But my father took a picture of a Venus's-flytrap in the Green Swamp eating a frog that appeared in Life magazine years ago. And that was true."



Henry Rehder (left) and his brother, Stanley, in a field of insect-eating pitcher plants. Inset: Venus's-flytrap.

The 14,000-acre (5,650-hect- has been impossible to transplant are) Green Swamp, 20 miles west them. One essential ingredient to of Wilmington, is protected as a keep the plants alive is a type of sanctuary for black bears and carnivorous plants. Venus's-flytraps harvested on the edge of the swamps are sold throughout the world. "You can buy them in stores all across America," Stanstores all across Amenca," Stan-ley said. "It's really a shame. There's a danger of overharvest-ing flytraps. They were on the endangered species list until 1979." He is urging the North Carolina legislature to get the

plants back on the list. There is some element in the local soil that is essential for the

keep the plants alive is a type of moss called Sphaguum, said Stanley. When he goes into the swamps to locate and study the Venus's-flytraps in their native habitat he looks for Sphagnum.

"One rather exotic explanation as to why flytraps are found here and nowhere else is that millions of years ago this part of the country was hit by a meteorite show-Stanley observed. "Some believe the plants originated in outer space. After all, they are named after a planet."

Stanley led his brother to a hish growth of the plants and, so far, it garden of Venus's-flytraps. In

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cluster of small white flowers at the tip of an erect stem 8 to 12 inches tall (20 to 30 centimeters). Each leaf on the flytrap has two jaw-like lobes hinged along a midline. The tops of the lobes are covered with teeth that mesh when closed. On each lobe are three super-sensitive hairs. When two of the hairs are brushed by a moving insect, the leaf snaps,

trapping its prey. For 24 to 36 hours, the glands on the leaf secrete red sap that digests the protein from the body. Then the lobes open again, waiting for the next meal.

Within minutes the two men came upon hundreds of hollow tubular leaves shaped like trumpets growing out of the swamp. These were pitcher plants, re-vered and studied for 65 years by Henry Rehder. "Smell them," he instructed,

"Detect the sweet aroma? Note the bright colors. The aroma and color is designed to attract nectar-seeking insects. Once inside the mouth of the pitcher plant, the insects plunge into the throat, which contains thousands of tiny hairs, all pointed downward. The insects struggle for freedom, but there is no escape. And at the bottom is a well of liquid substance, a mixture of disestive enzymes and rainwater, where protein from the insects is

Henry operates a florist shop in Wilmington founded by the brothers' great-grandmother, Jo-hanna Rehder, in 1860. Their fa-ther, Will Rehder, spent his lifetime studying the strange plants growing in or near the local

The two sons give lectures to horticultural societies, universities and other groups, and work closely with scientists.

Stanley was a parmer in the family business for 30 years. Now be is a Wilmington realtor. He was one of 800 survivors on the troop transport Leopoldville, carrying American soldiers from England to France on Christmas Eve, 1944; half the troops drowned when the ship was sunk by a Nazi sub. Henry is famous in Wilmington for his homemade pickled figs as well as for his work with pitcher plants.

PEOPLE

Early-Hemingway Fin

the first time this naturan in a new ty at the music center of biography of the writer, Professor opened in 1946 and Benev Peter Griffin found the short sto- one of its first students. ries, an unfinished novel and letters of Hemingway's in a stack of boxes donated by the author's fourth wife to the John F. Kennedy labrary in Dorchester, Massachusetts, Griffin said the stones were valuable because they explored what would become major Hemingway themes and showed the the spare style that was to be Hemingway's trademark. The stories were influenced by Hemingway's unrequited love for Agnes von Kurowsky, a nurse whom he met in 1918 when recovering from a war injury in a Milan hospital, Griffin said. The herome of "A Farewell to Arms," Catherine Barkley, was based on Kur-owsky. The biography, "Along With Youth: Hemingway, the Early Years," is scheduled to be published in November.

Svetlana Alliluyera, Josef Stalin's daughter, who defected to the United States in 1967 and returned to the Soviet Union last year, is living on a hillside in Tbilisi overlooking the capital of Georgia, her father's homeland, and apparently has found the privacy she claimed had eluded her in the West. "You can see her taking her garbage out like any woman," reported one res-ident who said he jogged by her home every day. Her American-born daughter, Olga Peters, 14, is with her; one resident said Olga was being tutored in the Russian and Georgian languages to help her in school. Georgian officials said Alliluyeva, 59, was working at the Georgia Institute of Foreign Languages. She has turned down all requests for interviews, even on her role in expanding the collection at the Stalin museum at Gori. his birthplace, 45 miles (72 kilometers) northwest of Tbilisi.

The composer Aaron Copland went to the Tanglewood Music Center in the Berkshire Mountain town of Lenox, Massachusetts. to check in with one of his old students, Leonard Bernstein. Copland, 84, had lunch with Bernstein, 67, and students at the center. Lat- ate in English literature at Son er he took in an evening concert. Carolina and is expected to rela, conducted by Bernstein, that con- a book of memoirs soon.

Hemingway will be published for works. Copland was dean of

Debra Winger was gir traffic tickets while driving coln Continental car leased state of Nebraska for C Bob Kerres to use Pelo Dean Leitner said the atte stopped after radar indicau.s. driving ! miles an he 35-mile-an-hour rone. Her Ca nia driver's license had cape May, so a second citation sued, Leitner said. The requirement the car only be or ed when I am in it." said to who met Winger during the fire of "Terms of Endearment"

Dolores Ibarrari, 89, presidente Communist Party of Spiroke her collar bone in a fall at vacation home in Gipo, the tional news agency EFE tipe Ibarruri, whose party posts honorary, was treated at a hom and released. Until this san the Soviet Union, where he and other relatives live. A depart the Spanish parliament damas Second Republic of 1931-36 to ruri gained fame as "La Pa aria" during the 1936-39 Civil for her call to resist the forces Franco. She went into ente in a Soviet Union at the end of the C War but returned to Madrid at King Juan Carios I, who because head of state when Franco de decreed a general annesty for all those considered the enemies of Franco regime.

Jihan Sadat, widow of Preside Anwar Sadat of Egypt, will joint faculty of Radford University Virginia this autumn teach one week, school officials say, Mrs. 5 dat, whose husband was assessing ed in October 1981, becomes i first member of the university's tinguished visiting professora program. She now lives in Was ington and has recently ungla American University there and the University of South Carolin. She will continue work on a docta

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